APRIL.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,597—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
31-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	31-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clarets are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th Apr.
BL GANGES	3206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	10th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th "
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st "
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigeli	4th June.
† PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. E. Moule	11th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th "
BL SUTLEJ	4925	600	W. D. Worcester	25th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the main route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th Apr.
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June1889.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July. "
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK Including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	25th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

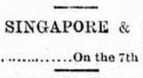
STEAMER TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	4,200	600	11th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May 1889.

(Books to London. Overland from Genoa).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th April 1889
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1889. Agents.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th April, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

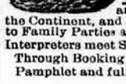
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

VINO "LONDON CLUB."
VERY CHOICE. DE PASTO
A Wine of much Character Pale and Dry,
Per doz., Rs. 27.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept,
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway tation Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

COCA WINE.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Is a valuable Tonic.
It stimulates the nervous system.
It elevates the mental faculties.
Is strongly recommended in case of exhaustion.
Is a stimulant in cases of sunstroke and diarrhœa.
It appeases hunger and thirst.
It sustains the physical powers of the body.

ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.
Re. 1-4 per bottle.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.
It relieves headache and sickness.
It allays feverish symptoms.
Is a relief in all simple stomach derangements.
It has a most beneficial effect in cases of gout and rheumatism.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8 & Rs. 4 per bottle.

It is a combination of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potassium.
It is of the greatest possible value in all cases requiring treatment for secondary symptoms and in scrofula or other diseases of the skin.
It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.
Re. 1-4 per jar.

It is an elegant and most efficient preparation.
It combines all the essentials of a good dentifrice.
Is a perfect cleanser and preserver of the teeth.
Is a preventative of toothache.
It imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth.

SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES (IMPROVED).
As. 14, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

Is a palatable and easily assimilated preparation.
Is a valuable tonic.
It restores the nerve and brain power.
It increases the appetite.
Is an invigorator of the digestive organs.
Is suited to delicate persons and children.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their shipments of pure and excellent Whiskies and Cognacs—their own as well as their friends who consign to their care.
There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

Carlton Whisky, 11 years old	at Rs. 41 0	Our Old "4 star" Cognac	Rs. 41 0
Napier Johnstone	" 28 8	" 3 " "	" 36 0
Glenlivet, at Market Rates.		" less old 2 " "	" 33 0
Our own particular Blend of Scotch Whisky	" 26 0	" young 1 " "	" 30 0
Our own particular Blend of Irish Whisky	" 26 0	Dubois Lizee & Co. / Boutelleau & Co. / Louis Bechade & Co.	Prices on application.
Glentromie	" 23 8		

We have some of the above described in Wood to sell in Gallon Jars.
We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SAMUEL LAW AND SONS LIMITED
MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.

And other Fibrous Materials.

Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.

Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.
The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.
Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT now landed in the above Department. The Latest and Most Recherché Novelties of the Seasons, Specially imported from PARIS and LONDON, including a Rich and Extensive Range of RIBBONS in all Shades and Widths.

MOIRE RIBBON, with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
PLAIN do. with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Beautiful and Natural Designs, Mounts for Evening Dresses An immense Choice Selection, also a Large Variety of Tasteful Combinations in Sprays.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
DRESS-MAKERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
FIFTEEN RUPEES "POPULAR" WATCH
POST FREE.

THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD "SEASON '89" BOUND PASSENGERS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR TRAVEL
SEA OR LAND
AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.

Our intimate acquaintance enables to Promptly Outfit for any route.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS. } BOMBAY.

PRIZE CUPS

In Great Variety.
PHILLIPS & Company, Ld.
Bombay & Poona.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.
Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.
Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
AUCTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR" will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about the 4th proximo.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., pply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1889.

BASEL MISSION (BALMATHA) CLOTHS.

MANY of the choicest Patterns of the Hand-made "MISSION" CLOTHS are imitated by Foreign Manufacturers and sold by Dealers here, of which fact intending Purchasers will do well to take a note.

DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1889.
" No. 1407-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Fort William, the 1st April 1889.
NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the advertisement of the 22nd May 1888, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 2,165 horses suitable for Army purposes during the year 1889-90, classed as follows:—

CLASS I.—AUSTRALIAN AND CAPE HORSES—1,285.

In Calcutta.

Medium Cavalry and Hussars	295	900
Field Artillery	385	
Horse Artillery	220	
In Madras.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	105	285
Field Artillery	110	
Horse Artillery	70	
In Bombay.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	...	100
Field Artillery	50	
Horse Artillery	50	
CLASS II.—COUNTRY-BREDS—590.		
In Bengal	490	
In Bombay	100	
As many as possible full-grown horses, the remainder young stock from 1-year-old and upwards		590
CLASS III.—ARABS AND PERSIANS—290.		
In Bombay.		
Field Artillery	35	290
Medium Cavalry	63	
Madras Native Cavalry	192	
Total...		2,165

2. The purchases will be made in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

3. The Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st October to the end of the purchasing season and not from the 15th September. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and Mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, except as regards Country-breds, and in the case of Australian Horses, 14 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I. and III. Remounts three-years-old and Mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for horse or field artillery.

6. The average price for an Australian or Cape Remount has been fixed at Rs. 650, which will be paid at the Indian port of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 550, for other horses according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the averages fixed above are not exceeded.

(Sd.) E. G. BARROW,
for Secretary to the Government of India."
By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY

JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office

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Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality ..... per packet	1	4
" " " B " "	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes ..... "	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes "	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico ..... "	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards.....	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards.....	0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes .....per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	0	12
Autumn Leaves.....	0	12
Ivy Correspondence	1	8
Swallow	1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence.....	0	12
Assorted	0	12
Primrose, Bouquet.....per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence ..... "	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ..... "	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence ..... "	0	12
Cinderella	0	12
Canvas Shell	0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet .....each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet..... "	5	0
Fascination Cabinet ..... "	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet	3	0
Three Volume Cabinet.....	4	0
C-24 Cabinet .....each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence ..... "	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note .....per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes.....	0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted	0	12

NOTICES.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION Co., LD.

DURING the ABSENCE of MR. W. J. FERNIE, and until further notice, the Undersigned will act as AGENT of this Company in Bombay.

F. E. DURHAM.

Bombay, 17th April, 1889.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice from this date that I shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS contracted by any Person or Persons, or even my WIFE on my behalf that I be made lawfully payable.

EZEKIEL REUBEN.

April 15, 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1889, at 3 p.m.

1.—To Receive Director's and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1888.
2.—To Elect a Director and Auditors.
3.—To Declare a Dividend.
4.—To Transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUKHMIBAI, widow of MOWJI PARPIA; NANIBAI, widow of DAYAL PARPIA; and MATOOBAI, daughter of the said MAWJI PARPIA and wife of DAMODER SHAMJEE have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our Client, SOONDERDAS PITAMBER, any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Lower Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 84, new No. 4773, old Survey No. 50, and new Survey No. 9625, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Vani Appa Khundoo, on or towards the west by the Eduljee Street, on or towards the north by the property of Vithal Limbajee, and on or towards the south by Nowrojee Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 58, 60 and 62, and ward Nos. 646, 772 respectively, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Lukhmibai, Naoibai, and Matoobai and their tenants.—Dated at Bombay, this 15th day of April, 1889.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces.

This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.

N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
4½ do. do.	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder ..	55
The same with alarum	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement	70
The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

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Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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FOR APRIL 1889.

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

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The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
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188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

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1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672,040	17 8

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p, m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Ta Hongkong (ship), from Bangkok; Sutlej (s), London; and Tanjore (s), Mauritius.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Lawada (s) sailed yesterday for Galle.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Vesta and Govino left the dock on Sunday and yesterday respectively.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Sutlej entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Basheer left it on Sunday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 13th April 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 1,58,530.

A MISSING WIFE.—Visram Nagur, residing at Bhoiwada, reported to the police that his wife named Cassee, aged 12 years, has been missing since 2 p.m. on Sunday.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Nalchund Maneckchund, a metha, reported to the police having dropped somewhere between his master's padi and Chuckla Street a packet of currency notes* of the collective value of Rs. 800 on Sunday last.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo dhoby named Heera Wunmalee, while passing along Mint Road last evening about half-past four o'clock, was knocked down by a phaeton and horse belonging to Damjee Veerjee, whereby he sustained a fracture to his skull. He was picked up in an unconscious state, and at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he died about two hours after admission. An inquest will be held by the coroner this morning at the hospital into the circumstances attending the death of the deceased.

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL VS. THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—A match was played on Sunday between the Bombay High School Cricket Club and the Grant Medical College Cricket lub. The Grant M. C. C. Club scored 39 runs in the first innings; and 27 for 6 wickets in the second innings; while the Bombay High School scored 124 runs in the first innings. For the Medical College Mr. Odwadia played well and scored 12 runs. For the Bombay High S. C. Club Messrs. Ayrton, Mahalaxmi, Patell, and Sidhwa contributed 32, 27, 15, and 12 runs respectively.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening at 6 o'clock:—

March	Jupiter ..... Gartner.
Operatic Selection	From Gustave III. Auber.
Ballet	Sidonie ..... Amillon.
Valse	Daddy ..... Bacalossi.
Dance	Styrian ..... Bela.
Galop	Berlin ..... Michaelis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Babajee Soobana, aged 40 years. Deceased was a quarry labourer employed on a stone quarry at Sewree. He was engaged along with some other workmen hoisting a large stone from the quarry on Saturday afternoon, when he was thrown into the quarry, by the chain giving way. Both arms and the left leg were broken, while he sustained other injuries to his body. The unfortunate man was at once removed to the hospital, where he died from his injuries on Sunday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SERIOUS GUN ACCIDENT.—Mr. Hugh Donald Jeffrey, an engineer, met with a gun accident yesterday morning while out on a shooting excursion about five miles from Surat with some friends, whereby he sustained a compound fracture to his left arm above the elbow joint, and also a bullet wound on the left side of his chest. The wounded gentleman was immediately conveyed to the Civil Hospital at Surat, where he was attended to by Dr. R. J. Nariman, and at his own request was brought on to Bombay by the mixed passengers train, which arrived here at the Marine Lines Station at 9 o'clock last night. He was then removed in an hospital dhooly to the European General Hospital, where he was attended to at once by the medical officers of the hospital.

THE PRESS ON THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE *Madras Mail*, in the course of some observations on the argument that Mr. Crawford's pension should be given him, says that those who argue so seem to overlook the circumstance that pension is virtually deferred reward for none but good service. Mr. Crawford is found guilty of having violated the rules to which he was subject, to so great an extent as to disqualify him for the public service. He has been the direct and indirect cause of widespread corruption, and he has by his misconduct smirched the fair fame of British administrations in India. Where would the penalty of grave misbehaviour by a conspicuous officer come in, if's after all that had been proved against Mr Crawford he is permitted to retire into private life with so handsome a *solatium* as "a thousand a year?" We do not forget that about half of the thousand a year pension that is earned by a Civil Servant is paid by himself by monthly reductions from his allowances; so it might seem only fair that a Civil Servant who is dismissed should be recouped the total amount clipped from his salary. But the Civil Servant who goes wrong knows very well what will be the penalty if he is found out. The Government cannot be supposed to be desirous of dealing unfairly by him; but in exacting the full penalties of official misconduct it strives to vindicate the purity of the administration, and to show that it does not bear the sword in vain. Mr. Breeks Atkinson, formerly of the Madras Civil Service, was dismissed for very much the same reason as Mr. Crawford is now dismissed, and he forfeited his pension and his claims on the Civil Fund. The members of the local service entertained no sympathy for him, and approved of his removal; but they saw how great a hardship was inflicted on his family, and they subscribed a considerable sum for their benefit. Mr. Crawford's friends would do well by following so laudable a precedent.

The *Statesman* remarks:—

Christian charity requires us to believe that it is ignorance of the state of public feeling in the Deccan that has made so many of our contemporaries harp incessantly upon the doings of his subordinates, without a moment's reflection upon the fact that let these subordinates have acted as corruptly as they may, it has been under the reign of Mr. Crawford that they have so acted. We have nothing analogous in Bengal to the high position which Mr. Crawford has filled for years as Commissioner of Revenue in the Bombay Presidency, and it is probably owing to this fact that Lord Reay's Government has been so virulently attacked, at almost every stage of a prosecution that must have been repugnant both to himself and his Council. It was almost at the outset of the case that we learned privately what Lord Reay and his Council knew officially, that there was not a district of the Deccan under Mr. Crawford's charge in which his proceedings were not the talk of every one therein. It was with strong reluctance that we arrived at the conviction that Lord Reay would have compromised the character of our rule, had he allowed matters to remain any longer as they were at the time when these proceedings were instituted. There was not a newspaper in India more friendly disposed towards Mr. Crawford than ourselves, nor one that would have been more glad to have seen the charges against him disproved. On the other hand, we saw clearly that the attempt to fasten public attention upon the conduct of his subordinates was resorted to only to divert that attention from himself. Happily for India, the true state of matters has been well understood at the India Office, and it is seldom that we have seen so clear and conclusive a vindication of any Government as that of Lord Reay in the despatch received by him from H. M's Secre- tary of State that we publish below. We had no sympathy with the attacks made upon him for his apparent slowness in dealing with Mr. Crawford's subordinates, because we saw that they were an attempt to divert attention from the greater culprit to the lesser ones. Mr. Crawford is dismissed the service, and we feel bound to say that he has been rightly dismissed.

THE Atchinoff affair has been settled. Captain Atchinoff will, it is stated, be permitted to live anywhere in Russia, but must not embark in any enterprise without Imperial permission. Paisi is to be confined in any monastery he may select.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Sutlej," Captain W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R., with the English mails of the 5th April, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. She left Aden at 3 p. m. on Tuesday last. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr R K Graves	Mr Clough
Mrs Windren	Mr Lindsley and infant
Miss Minnie	Miss Heath
Mrs Jennings and 2 children	Miss Pink
2nd Lieut Garnett	Capt Nisson
2nd Lieut Eustace	Mrs Manners
Lieut Gall	Mrs Garlutt
Miss Gainsford	Mr Richardson
2nd Lieut C E Pyne	Capt Waddell
2nd Lieut F W Rogers	Mrs W Child and infant
Mr W Strange	Mr Whittaker
Mr J Broadbent	Mr E J Taylor
Mr G Mack	Mrs C Adams
Major and Mrs Maltby	Mr Hertslet
Mr Sutton	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs Benson	Capt Porter
Mr and Mrs Woodham	Major-Genl East
Mr Finley	

FROM GIBRALTAR—Capt G deCampos.
FROM ISMAILIA—Mr and Mrs Tate.
FROM PORT SAID—Mr and Mrs Ponaiden.
FROM SUEZ—Mr Archibald.
FROM ADEN.—Major C H Sealy.

WEATHER REPORT.

FROM Suez to Dedalus Lighthouse moderate to fresh northly winds, from thence to Perim gradually increasing southerly winds with hazy weather off the islands and cool, temperature, 77° to 80°. From Aden to Bombay; light southerly and westerly winds in Gulf of Aden, and fine weather nearing Bombay light N. W. and N. E. winds and fine. Passed S.S. *Essex* steering and East in Lat. 14½ N. and Long 54¼ E. on the 19th inst.; passed six miles assigned to the floating wreck, but nothing was seen from aloft.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 30TH MARCH TO 5TH APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor Castle on Wednesday evening on her return from Biarritz.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levee on Tuesday at St. James's Palace.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Rutland.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Henniker, replying to an inquiry, said the question of providing a permanent home for the National Portrait Gallery was dependent upon the Treasury. The House sat for a short time on Monday, but the business transacted was formal. On Tuesday Lord Miltown moved the second reading of a Bill to punish the use of firearms by burglars by the addition of corporal punishment to the ordinary sentences. After some debate the second reading was carried by 37 votes against 9. Last night Lord Salisbury moved the appointment of Lord Balfour of Burleigh as Chairman of Committees and Earl Granville proposed Earl Morley. On a division Lord Morley was elected by 95 against 77 votes.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the death of Mr. John Bright was referred to in sympathetic terms by Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Mr. J. M' Carthy, and Mr. J. Chamberlain. Mr. Fenwick moved a resolution in favour of payment of members, which gave rise to some debate, but it was brought to a sudden close by the House being counted out. On Monday, the debate in Committee on the Naval resolution proposed by Lord G. Hamilton was resumed and occupied the whole evening, being brought to a conclusion by the closure, after which the first resolution was carried by 251 against 75. Tuesday's early sitting was occupied by the discussion of amendments proposed to the Vote for the Houses of Parliament, and at the hour of adjournment the Vote had not been passed. At the evening sitting Mr. Broadhurst moved a resolution calling for State intervention to remedy the pauperism of large towns and the depopulation of agricultural districts. The debate was not concluded. On Wednesday, a Bill to empower trustees to invest funds in other securities than those now allowed was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee. A Bill to legalize marriage in Scotland with a deceased wife's sister was read a second time by 184 to 131. Last night, on the Report of Naval Defences, Mr. Childers took exception to the pledge of expenditure for a certain number of years, and moved an amendment in favour of annual votes, which was supported by Mr. Gladstone, but after discussion it was negatived by 158 against 125.

The polling in the Enfield Division of Middlesex on Saturday resulted in the return of Captain Bowles, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 1,512 votes over Mr. Fairbairns, Gladstonian.

A deputation from Birmingham had interviews on Tuesday with Lord R. Churchill to invite him to become a candidate for the seat vacant by the death of Mr. John Bright. After consultation with several leading members of the Conservative and Unionist party, Lord R. Churchill declined to accept the invitation, and he recommended the Unionist party to support Mr. J. A. Bright.

The funeral of Mr. John Bright in the graveyard of the Friends' Meeting-house at Rochdale, on Saturday, was attended by many members of Parliament and deputations from political associations, Liberal and Conservative.

The Earl of Carlisle, who was in holy orders, but had been for years in a mentally-afflicted condition, died on Friday, aged 81.

Mr. Charles Cowan, formerly M. P. for Edinburgh, died on Tuesday, aged 87.

Two Belgian mail steamers were in collision on Friday during a fog off Dunkirk. One steamer, the Comtesse de Flandre, sank with the captain, mate, and nine of the crew; and three of the passengers were also drowned.

An excursion train from Liverpool to London ran off the rails on Saturday near Penistone station. One passenger was killed, and upwards of a dozen others were severely injured.

The Special Commission resumed its sittings on Tuesday, when Sir C. Russell began his address on behalf of Mr. Parnell and others. He complained that the prosecution, virtually by the Government, had not been fairly conducted, and he contended that the old-standing grievances of Ireland had given rise to secret combinations and acts of violence with which the Land League or the National League had no connexion. On Wednesday Sir C. Russell continued a historical retrospect of the social and political condition of Ireland, and then proceeded to discuss the efforts of the Land League and the intentions of its leading members.

The Inter-University boat race was rowed on Saturday from Putney to Mortlake and was won rather easily by the Cambridge crew.

The Magistrate's inquiry into the murder of Inspector Martin at Gweedore terminated on Saturday in the committal for trial of the Rev. J. M'Fadden and 19 other persons.

The Rev. Father Farrelly, who was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for inciting to a breach of the law, surrendered to the police at Arklow on Friday last.

OBITUARY:—Maj.-Gen. B. Soady, B.S.C; Maj. J. W. Goad, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. R. E. S. Smyth, Ben. Ret.; Earl of Carlisle; Gen. C. P. de Ainslie; Lieut. Col. G. Harris; Lieut-Col. C. M. Green; Col. R. J. E. Eustace; Capt. E. Scott; Rev. G. Knowling, M. A.; Marquis of Ely; Maj.-Gen. G. Bagott; Mr. W. Spaight, J. P.; Mr. W. B. Ferrand; Mr. Patey.

Letters have been received from Mr. H. M. Stanley describing his 160 days' journey from the Congo to Victoria Nyanza, suffering great privations and difficulties, his subsequent meeting with Emin Pasha, and, after a fortnight's stay, his starting on his return journey to bring up the rear guard left at the Congo.

The French Government has appointed a new Procureur-General in place of M. Bouchez, who declined to draw up an indictment against General Boulanger. A request will be made to the Chamber for permission to prosecute General Boulanger before the Senate. In the meantime the General has gone to Brussels, whence he has issued a manifesto explaining his reasons for refusing to be tried by an exceptional tribunal.

A violent hurricane burst over Samoa on March 16. Three German war vessels and three United States ships were blown on shore, and upwards of 200 lives were lost. The only British war ship in the harbour of Apia, the Calliope, put out to sea and escaped.

Both Chambers of the Dutch States General Assembly met on Tuesday at the Hague, when the Ministers made a communication of the King's inability in future to exercise the powers of Government. The States General on Wednesday unamimously agreed to the necessity of appointing a Regent for the kingdom.

It is now reported that the differences between the British and Morocco Governments have been settled, and that the Channel Squadron is again leaving Tangier.

According to intelligence received in Rome, the Negus of Abyssinia has been defeated and killed in a battle with the dervishes.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PANEGYRIC ON MR. BRIGHT.

OWING to the fact that Mr Gladstone was to speak of Mr John Bright, the House of Commons was crowded on Friday, 9th ult. Mr. Smith having paid a warm tribute to the "transparent honesty," zeal and energy of the deceased statesman, Mr Gladstone rose and said:—

I cannot help saying at the outset of the few remarks which I may be led to make that I think Mr. Bright has been, in a very remarkable degree, happy in the season of his removal from among us—*felix in opportunitate mortis*. He has lived to witness the triumph of almost every great cause—perhaps, I might say of every great cause—to which he had especially devoted his heart and mind. (Hear, hear.) He has lived to establish a special claim to the admiration of those from whom he had differed through a long political life by his marked concurrence with them upon the prominent and dominant questions of the hour; and while he has in that way additionaly opened the minds and the hearts of those from whom he had differed, to an appreciation of his works, I hope—and, I think, I may venture to say—that he lost nothing by that want of concord on a particular subject which was so much lamented—(hear, hear)—he lost nothing in any portion of the party with which he had been so long associated of the admiration and the gratitude to which they have felt him to be so well entitled. (Hear hear.) I do not remember that, on any occasion, from the lips of any single individual since Mr Bright came to be separated from the great bulk of the Liberal party on the Irish question, there has proceeded any whisper of a question—I do not say as to his motives, for that would have been ridiculous in the highest degree—but any single word of disparagement as to the course which he took. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bright was, and he knew himself to be, and he delighted in being, one of the chief guardians among us of the purity of the English tongue. (Hear hear.) He knew how the character of a nation is associated with its language, and as he was with everything an Englishman profoundly attached to the country in which he was born, so the tongue of his people was to him almost an object of worship. (Hear, hear.) And throughout the long course of his speeches it would be difficult, hardly possible, to find a single case in which that noble language—the language of Shakspeare and of Milton—did not receive worthy illustration from his Parliamentary speeches. It was the happy lot of Mr. Bright to unite so many intellectual gifts that, if we had had to dwell upon them alone, we should have presented a dazzling picture to the world. But it was also his happier lot to teach us moral lessons, by the simplicity, by the consistency, by the unfailing courage and constancy of his life—to present to us a combination of qualities so moral in their nature as to carry us at once into a higher atmosphere. (Hear, hear.)

THE SYMPATHIES OF MR. BRIGHT.

were not only strong and active—they were not only sympathies which can answer to the calls made upon them—but they were the sympathies of a man who sought far and near for objects on which to bestow the inestimable advantages of his eloquence and his courage. In Ireland, in days when the support of the Irish race was rare; in India, when the support of the native race was rarer still; in America, at the time when Mr. Bright, forseeing, probably, the ultimate issue of the great struggle of 1861, and when he stood as the representative of an extremely small portion of the educated community of this country, though undoubtedly he represented a very large part of the national sentiment—in all these cases Mr. Bright went far outside the necessities of his calling. Not only the subjects which demanded his attention as a member of this House, but whatever touched him as a man, whatever touched him as a subject, whatever touched him as a member of the great Anglo-Saxon race—all these questions, unasked, obtained not only his sincere advocacy, but his enthusiastic aid. He was, indeed,

A CONSPICUOUS EXAMPLE.

In intellect he might lay claim to a most distinguished place. But the character of the man lies deeper than his intellect—deeper than his eloquence—deeper than anything that could be described or perceived upon the surface. (Hear, hear.) And the supreme eulogy which is his due I apprehend to be this—that he lifted political life to a higher elevation and to a loftier standard, and that he has thereby bequeathed to his country the character of a statesman which can be made the subject not only of admiration, and not only of gratitude, but even of what I do not exaggerate in calling—as it has been well called already by one of his admiring eulogists—of reverential contemplation. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman has said that he trusted that there would be no note of dissonance in the sense in which the country entertains the claims, the merits, and the distinctions of Mr. Bright. I may safely say that on that score all apprehension may be dismissed. In the encomiums which have sprung up from every quarter there is no note of dissonance—there is no discordant minority, however small. The sense of his countrymen is the sense of their unanimity. It goes forth throughout the length and breadth of the land; and I do not know that any statesman of my time has ever had the happiness to receive on his removal from this passing world, honours and approval at once so enthusiastic and so universal and unbroken. And yet, sir, none could better dispense with the tributes of the moment, because, as connected with the triumphs recorded in the advance of his country and in the condition of his countrymen, his name remains indelibly written upon the annals of this Empire. Ay, indelibly written, too, upon the hearts of that great and ever spreading race to which he belonged—that race in whose wide expansion he rejoiced, and whose power and pre-eminence he believed to be full of promise and full of glory to the best interests of mankind. (Cheers)

Lord Hartington, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, and Mr. Chamberlain gave brief speeches, and after a pause the House passed to the orders of the day.

TERRIBLE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

THE Ostend mail boat, the Comtesse de Flandre met with a fearful disaster in her voyage across the English Channel. The packet quitted Ostend at ten o'clock on Friday morning (March 29) for Dover, with twenty passengers and the mails; and at noon the Princesse Henriette, with fifteen passengers, left Dover for Ostend. A fog spread over the surface of the waters, and at a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon the look-out on the Comtesse de Flandre noticed the Princesse Henriette looming through the mist, He gave sharp warning, but, before the course of the vessel could be altered, the Princesse Henriette crashed into the Comtesse de Flandre cutting though the paddle-box on the port side into the engine-room. Water rushed in, the boilers exploded, and the boat was severed amidships. The scene was heartrending. The bridge on which the captain and mate were standing was blown completely away by the explosion. The stem of the boat disappeared beneath the waves. The stern capsized. Passengers and crew were struggling in the water. No fewer than fourteen lives were lost, and the disaster would have been much more serious had it not been for the boats of the Princesse Henriette, which were quickly lowered and managed to pick up several people. Among the saved were Prince Jerome Bonaparte and his aide-de-camp, while his valet died from exhaustion soon after being picked up. The Princesse Henriette took in tow the the after-part of the Comtesse de Flandre, and arrived at Ostend at about two next morning. The remainder of the Comtesse de Flandre sank just outside Ostend harbour. The mails on the Comtesse were lost.

A messeage, dated from Biarritz, was received by the Belgian agent at Dover from General Ponsonby, requesting, on behalf of the Queen, to be informed of the number of persons injured and missing. A reply, giving the information required, was at once forwarded to the Queen at Biarritz. A telegram was shortly afterwards despatched to the authorities at Brussels, informing them of the kindly interest manifested by the Queen in the sufferers from the disastrous calamity. In a despatch from Ostend it is stated that the gloom which has been cast over the inhabitants of Ostend and neighbourhood, as, in fact, throughout Belgium, is very manifest. The King of the Belgians has shown great solicitude on benalf of the sufferers and the bereaved. In the Belgian Senate on April 1 M. van den Peereboom, Minister of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs, gave some explanations regarding the loss of the Comtesse de Flandre. He declared that the disaster could not be attributed to any negligence or defect in the service. All the officials did their duty courageously, and the fatality was entirely owing to the fog prevailing at the time. The senator for Ostend demanded a prompt inquiry into the causes of the disaster, and added that it was regrettable that there did not exist a system of signals calculated to prevent accidents at sea. The Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that the question of having a uniform code of signals would be gone into at the conference which would shortly assemble.

INTELLIGENCE received at Rome from Abyssinia states that the Negus has been defeated and slain in battle, and that the country is in a state of complete anarchy. King John is reported to have been killed while fighting against the Dervishes.

PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS AND TRADE IN INDIA.

A PAPER on this subject was read on Friday, 29th ult., before the Society of Arts by Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I.

Sir George Bruce, P. Inst. C.E., who was in the chair, in introducing Sir J. Danvers, said there was a natural connection between his name and the subject on which he was to speak, in that he had done so much to facilitate the progress of railways in India, and was eminently fitted to speak with authority on the subject.

Sir J. Danvers stated at the outset that the last account of railways in India which he had given to the society was in 1877, and he proposed to describe the progress which had been made in the internal communication in India during the twelve years which had elapsed since then; and also to examine the effects which had been produced upon the trade and material improvements of the country. In 1877 6948 miles of railway were open, in 1888 this was increased by 7120, and now 14890 miles were open. Railways were now much more rapidly and cheaply made than in the early days of construction; and the latter part of this 14,890 miles of railway had been constructed in much less time and at a greatly reduced cost. The reasons for this were plain; materials had become cheaper, the substitution of steel for iron had aided economy, locomotives were cheaper, and science and skill, as well as experience, had also introduced economies. This was exemplified in bridge-making in which originally there was much trouble and expense. Some noble structures had been built since 1876. Though progress had been considerable, however, there was no cause for boasting. More railways were required, and it was to be hoped that private interest would provide what was wanted. Government had done much, but the taxes of the country could not stand a larger demand upon them, and therefore private enterprise would probably be encouraged by the grant of all possible facilities short of pecuniary aid. A Parliamentary Committee in 1884 considered the evidence in favour of a more rapid extension of railway communication to be conclusive; and the Government thought that now the time had come when projects of this kind should be undertaken in a purely enterpriaing spirit. Their refusal to grant a guarantee arose from no indifference to railway extension. Several new lines were in contemplation by companies unsupported by the Government. Alluding to the system of frontier lines undertaken during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty, he said that the expenditure though large (£11,000,000), had been money well spent, for it was in fact an insurance fund. These defensive works too would not only fulfil their primary object, but would bring with them all the civilising influences and material advantages which railways always conferred on countries when introduced for the first time. Some pecuniary return for the outlay might also be expected from the traffic. To give an example of the value of railways for moving troops, during the military operations in Afghanistan in 1878-80 a mixed force of 4000 men was conveyed daily from Delhi to Lahore, a distance of about 350 miles, and a force of 3000 men between Lahore and Mooltan, the lines being single. As to the financial results of the working of the 14,000 miles of railway constructed at a cost of £186,000,000, the whole system might be classified according to its earnings. Thus 6368 miles yielded £7,544,066, and earned more than 5 per cent.; 347 miles yielded £101,445, and earned more than 4per cent; 2039 miles yielded £635,836, and earned more than 3 per cent.; 5305 miles yielded £1,821,674 and earned under 3 per cent. Of the 14,000 miles, 3986 had been open for twenty years, 3385 for ten years, 2823 for five years, and 4382 less than five years. The cost of working and maintenance varied considerably on different lines; but, in his belief, no line in the world was worked more economically than the 1518 miles of the East Indian railways. It appeared to be inevitable that the competition already begun would increase, and this was not to be regretted, if the competition was within due bounds. The periodical conferences held in late years were of great practical benefit, and one effect of them would be to mitigate competition and introduce a spirit of conciliation between different administrations. In these days, when the utmost was being done to avoid unnecessary decentralisation, the management of railways would seem to be one of the first administrative functions to which the principle should be applied. If a State guarantee was given, control by the Government was unnecessary, but an agency could be so constituted that while state interests were protected actual management might be conducted separately. With regard to improvements in machinery and new inventions of any kind, the Government looked upon this country as the proper field for experiments. The results obtained had been obtained by the pursuance of a bold but cautious policy, and he ventured to think that greater results might be expected in the future, and that railways would be the sheet anchor of Indian finance. After referring to the facilities for a voyage to India and for travelling in that country, Sir J. Danvers turned to the question of trade, remarking that from railways to trade seemed a natural transition, for the interests of the two were interwoven. The present position of India was due to trade, and railways had had a very important share in producing the commercial prosperity of recent years, though other agencies had also been at work. There could be no doubt that the commercial prosperity of the country and the success of railways went hand in hand. Passing to the actual progress in the trade of India, the total export and import trade had increased in value from (tens of rupees) 92,581,354 in 1874-5 to 155,558,267 in 1887-8. The only unsatisfactory feature was that there was a falling off in the trade with the United Kingdom compared with other countries; trade generally certainly had not decreased. It was not, however, surprising that in some cases England should find her great dependency in competition with her in certain of her old markets for the supply of particular commodities. The exports to China, Japan, and Eastern Africa had largely increased. It was curious to find that the importation of sugar was increasing and the export decreasing—this was attributed to the competition of Continental beetroot sugar and the overstocked market for cane sugar in Europe. The export of tea had made great strides, and Indian was gradually superseding Chinese tea in the markets. Vegetable oil was also imported, though the raw material was produced in the country and there was every facility for its manufacture; and mineral oil had become lately a very important item in the trade returns. Umbrellas were very largely imported—last year 3,218,440 were received from England and 1,460,316 from China. He would also draw attention to one remarkable feature of modern trade—namely, the importation of Indian wheat, which, though thirty years ago was not known in this country, was now regarded as an important and reliable part of the food supplies of our population. In fact, he believed the trade of India had expanded during the last ten years more than that of any other country. The lecturer concluded by saying that railways had been a most important factor in promoting the commerce, civilisation, and material prosperity of the country, standing out as a benefit, accepted and used as an unmixed good by all classes. He hoped he had said enough to justify the terms "Progress," which had been used as the title of his paper. Among those present during the evening were Sir Owen Burne, Sir Leppoc Cappel, Sir Bradford Leslie, Sir Joseph Fayer, Mr. Seton-Karr, General Williams, Mr. Holt Hallett, and Mr. Hyde Clarke.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL ROBERT JAMESON EUSTACE EUSTACE, commanding the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the South Staffordshire Regiment, and lately of the 60th Rifles, died on Monday at his residence in Clifton-Gardens, Folkestone, at the age of sixty-one. He was son of the late Mr. Robert Robertson, Sheriff of Stirlingshire, by his marriage with the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Rev. Charles Eustace, claimant to the Viscounty of Baltinglas, whose name he subsequently assumed. He was born in 1828, entered the army at an early age, and saw much active service, taking an active part with the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles in the operations in the Punjab in 1848-9, and during the second siege operation at Mooltan, including the siege and storm of the town and capture of the citadel. He was afterwards present at the battle of Goojerat, and took part in the pursuit of the Sikh army and the expulsion of the Afghans beyond the Khyber Pass, for which services he received the medal with two clasps. In December 1849, he served with the Yusafzai Expedition, taking part in the capture of the insurgent villages, and subsequently in the expedition against the Affridis in the forcing of the Kohat Pass in February, 1850, for which he received a second medal with clasp. Later he was actively engaged in the Indian Mutiny Campaign and in the Red River Expedition of 1870. In July, 1873, he retired from active service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; from 1874 till 1884 was lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment; and lieutenant-colonel commandant of the 3rd and 4th Battalions (Militia) of the same regiment from 1880, and hon. colonel from 1881. Colonel Eustace married in 1863 Lady Katherine Legge, daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

THE University Boat-race was rowed on the Thames over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake on Saturday, 30th ult., and resulted in a victory for Cambridge by three lengths. The winning crew, for the first time in the history of the contest, was, exclusive of the coxswain, exactly the same as that which rowed last year. Of the previous races Oxford have won 23 and Cambridge 21. The race in 1877 resulted in a dead heat. The weather at Putney in the morning was dull: but occasionally the sun shone brightly. Many thousands of specators lined the towing-path and crowded on every point of vantage. To judge by the prevailing tint, the Cambridge crew were favourites. A large number of craft were on the river, and the scene lacked nothing of its usual animation. During the morning the coxswains of both crews were taken over the course.

Punctually at one o'clock Oxford, as the defeated crew of last year, took the water, and a few minutes later paddled down amidst the cheers of the thousands of spectators on the banks and on the bridge. They took up their position at the Middlesex station, Cambridge, who had won the toss for choice of stations, having selected the Surrey side, which considering the state of the wind—it was blowing with considerable force from the W.S.W.—was a decided advantage. Five minutes later Cambridge took up their station. The tide at the time was making up well, and the water was smooth, although towards Chiswick it was expected to be rough. At thirteen minutes past one the crews stripped for the race. At 1-15 exactly the pistol was fired and the race commenced; Oxford being if anything a trifle the quicker away, although immediately afterwards Cambridge began to lead, and at the London Boathouse were a few feet in advance, striking 33 per minute. At the steps, reached by Cambridge in 2 min. 33 sec. from the start, Cambridge were half a length in advance; but between that and Walden's the Oxford held their own well, and were passing that point in 3 min. 57 sec. from the start, still half a length to the bad. Crossing over to the Surrey side, Cambridge increased their advantage, and at the Soapworks were as nearly as possible clear. Both crews were rowing well against a strong head-wind and over rough water. At Hammer-smith Bridge, reached by Cambridge in 7 min. 40 sec., or five seconds before the Dark Blues, Cambridge were two lengths ahead, and the Oxford coxswain taking his men rather too wide, enabled the Light Blues to still further increase their advantage. Above the bridge Cambridge began to give their opponents their wash, and drawing steadily ahead were at Chiswick Church (time 12 min. 8 sec.) three lengths to the good. Although the Oxford crew were pulling a slightly faster stroke at the upper end of Thornycroft's Cambridge led by rather more than three lengths. Going along Horse Reach and up to Barnes Bridge the relative positions of the two boats did not undergo any alteration, and both crews rowed well through rough water, which, however, was not so bad as had been anticipated. Barnes Bridge was reached by Cambridge in 16 min. 41 sec., and by Oxford in 16 min. 53 sec., three or four lengths separating the boats. From this point Cambridge drew a little further away. When the boats rounded into the Mortlake Reach, it was seen at once that there was no hope for Oxford, even though they had the benefit of being on the shorter curve. Cambridge being well clear steered inshore, and took the others' water. The lead of Cambridge was thus increased considerably, and the Light Blues won easily by three lengths.

Appended are the names and weights of the crews:—

OXFORD.		st.	lb.
H E L Puxley, Corpus (bow)	...	11	8½
2 R P Rowe, Magdalen	...	11	9½
3 T A Cook, Wadham	...	12	2
4 F C Drake, New College	...	12	12
5 Lord Ampthill, New College	...	12	11
6 H R Parker, Brasenose	...	13	11
7 G Nickalls, Magdalen	...	12	5
W F C Holland, Brasenose (str'ke)	...	10	13½
J P Lonsdale, New College (cox.)	...	8	4
CAMBRIDGE.		**st.**	**lb.**
R Symonds-Taylor, Trin. H (bow)	...	10	9
2 L Hannen, Trinity Hall	...	11	4½
3 R H P Orde, First Trinity	...	11	8½
4 C B P Bell, Trinity Hall	...	13	0½
5 S D Muttlebury, Third Trinity	...	13	10
6 P Landale, Trinity Hall	...	12	8
7 F H Maugham, Trinity Hall	...	11	6½
J C Gardner, Emmanuel (stroke)	...	11	10½
T W Northmore, Queens' (cox)	...	7	13

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The *Economist* writes:—Once again it is necessary to ask why the Indian Govern ment persist in drawing up estimates which, to the knowledge of those by whom they are framed, cannot be depended upon. Take, for example, the accounts for the year 1887-88. The original estimate for that year placed the revenue at 77,460,200 rx., and the expenditure at 77,443,500 rx., thus showing an anticipated surplus of 16,700 rx. Twelve months later—in March, 1888—revised estimates were submitted, which showed, instead of the small surplus originally calculated upon, a deficit of 3,016,700 rx. Then, in August last, between four and five months after the financial year was closed, and when it might have been supposed that the actual income and expenditure would have been known, Sir John Gorst told the House of Commons that "it was thought" that this big deficit might be reduced by about 756,000 rx., and now this hypothesis also is set aside, and we are informed that the actual deficit was 2,028,000 rx. A Budget estimate must always, of course, be to some extent conjectural. No one can say in advance what a year may bring forth, and the most careful calculations are liable to be upset. This very fact, however, is the strongest possible reason why every precaution should be taken to guard against all preventable errors, and the gravamen of the charge against the Indian Government is, that notwithstanding strong and continued remonstrances, they adhere to a system which makes it practicably impossible for them to frame trustworthy estimates, or to render accurate accounts within a reasonable time. The radical fault of the system is, that when the estimates of the year are drawn up, the Government do not know what is their actual income and expenditure. Thus the estimates for the current year are based upon the fallacious figures from the revised estimates for 1887-88, and being based upon erroneous data they also were bound to prove, and have proved, erroneous.

The remedy for this most unsatisfactory state of things is as easy as it is obvious. Why the accounts are defective is that instead of waiting until the close of the financial year the Government base their estimates upon the returns of eleven months of March. "But," said Sir John Gorst, when challenged on the subject last year, "March is the most difficult of all as to which to form an estimate. More than one-fourth of the entire revenue is received in that month. The railways and public works are also particularly active, and the slightest fluctuation causes immense variation. For these reasons it is most difficult to get an accurate estimate for the month of March." A lamer defence of a vicious practice than this it is difficult to imagine. Granted all that is urged as to the impossibity of framing a correct estimate so long as the results of the month of March are uncertain, the question remains, "Why not wait until those results are known?" and to that no satisfactory answer has been given. Here, however, is what a well-informed correspondent writes us on the subject:—"There need be no great difficulty in collecting the materials for an accurate account within a few weeks of the close of the year to which it relates, seeing that there is an account officer in each province, who is within a few days' post of the subordinate treasurers in his circle, and the introduction of a proper system of accounts would enable each provincial officer of account to get his accounts ready within seven or eight days of the close of each month. If the Budget estimates were delayed until the end of April, a more accurate statement would be possible than at present of the past year's account, but then the Government move to Simla would be delayed.... If the move to Simla were not insisted upon so early, he necessities of the public in framing correct estimates would be attended to." Inquiries in other directions have confirmed the statement of our correspondent that the real reason why trustworthy accounts and estimates cannot be got is that the movement of the Government to Simla would be delayed a little. In other words, the assertion is that a vicious financial system is maintained for no other reason than that its abolition might detract somewhat from the comfort of the Indian officials. If there is any other reason for continuing to publish untrustworthy accounts, it is the duty of those who are responsible for the administration of India to let it be known, and we would again urge those members of the House of Commons who take an interest in Indian affairs to press the Government upon this point, and not to rest satis

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AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of augers, bolts and nuts, casks, packing cases, drums oil, old furniture, soap dust, files, firebars, grinding-stones, plate, plain glasses, rails, coiled keys, spring balances, timber scrap iron and steel tyres, scrap steel, volute, buffer, and flat bearing springs, old steam crane boiler, flat bottom pieces of flat-footed rails, steel wheel, old engine wheels, wagon iron work, India-rubber, iron, steel and leather scrap, and miscellaneous other articles.

The material has been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within two months, failing which, the same will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

The goods are now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 23, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, &c, &c., the property of G. H. WARWICK, Esq.

The property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 33, Sirdar's Mansions, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," plated, glass and crockery ware, rich velvet carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs in rich gilt frame, a bay Australian charger, aged 15-2, goes in harness and quiet on parade, stands fire, law library, &c, &c., the property of FRASER HORE, Esq, proceeded to England on sick leave.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA."

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.

The Steam Launch "Elephanta" is 50 feet in length and 11 feet in breadth, draws 3½ feet, accommodates 50 passengers, has forward saloon, W. C. and every convenience for picnic parties, wood and coppered, awning fore and aft seats, life buoys, &c.

The launch is now lying off Apollo Bunder, where she could be seen any time.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, firstrate oil-paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of A. BROOKS, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a first rate mahogany full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, lamps, &c., one handsome strong-built Victoria, a fast trotting bay Arab horse and harness, two Kattyawar cows, a hand sewing machine, a large size cooking stove, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Belassis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account of the concerned.

The bungalow known as "Locksly Hall," situated at Belassis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, containing by admeasurement about 16,294 square yards or thereabouts, and which was lately used as Abdool Rahaman Mince and Co.'s stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 31, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany harmonium with 14 stops by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate leographs and pictures in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built double-seated brougham, English fowls, &c., &c., the property of Rev. John Forgan.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 23, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain T P Nailer, sailed yesterday evening for Galle with ballast.

THE s s Tanjore, 1,404 tons, Captain G Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and skins, 41 first-class passengers, and 56 deck passengers. The Tanjore is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE sailing ship Ta Hongkong, of 636 tons, Captain N Stainbring, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Bangkok, brought a cargo of 42,098 packages teakboards, planks and scantlings. The Ta Hongkong is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Stewart and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. G. C. Tower	2401	Brotherton..	A	F. Muir & Co.
" Asia	2322	Russell	B	W & A. Graham & Co.
" C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	D	F. Muir & Co.
" Volturno	1537	Watson	K	F. Muir & Co.
" Aston Hall	2284	Hill	L	Edward Bates & Co
" Methley Hall	2182	Buck.....	M	Edward Bates & Co
" Govino	1454	Tyson	N	F. Muir & Co.
" Jordan	1329	Clark	P	R. Bomanjee.
" Excelsior ..	1202	Cornforth ..	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Kt. of St. John	2248	Bevis	1	K. Nixon & Co.
" R. Castle	1653	Tod	2	Boyts Craig & Co.
" Niagara	2044	Maconachie.	6	K. Nixon & Co.
" M. Branch ..	1735	Ritson	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Kt. Errant ..	2241	Mathew	12	K. Nixon & Co.
" Hopetown ..	1365	Prentice	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Karoon	1312	Saunders ..	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Ta Hongkong (sp)	Stainbring..	Bangkok, Feb 24.
	Sutlej (s)	Worcester ..	London, March 28.
	Tanjore (s).....	Raffin	Mauritius, April 9.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Lawada (s)	Nailer	Galle.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Karagola, for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee; Neera, Zunzibar; Clan Sinclair, Liverpool, London, Genoa and Marseilles; and Kilwa, Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
17	Lindula s	Calcutta.
	Roma s	Singapore.
18	Monkeetin s	London.
19	Pelican s	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.

Caldecott, Surgn-Major, Bo C I Horse, on leave, from Agra.

APRIL 19.

Moore, Lieut, Bl, Merwara Battn, on leave.

APRIL 20.

Saulez, Lieut, 16th Bo Infy, on leave, from Raipore.
Waddell, Vety-Surgn, A V D, on leave, from England.
East, Major-General, Ms, on appointment, from England.
Taylor, Capt, Ms, Cheshire Regt, on leave, from England.
Porter, Capt, Bl, R E, from duty in England, from England.
Gall, Lieut, Bo, 1st Battn Rl Fus, on leave, from Hounslow.

APRIL 22.

Maltby, Major, Bl, 2nd Infy H C, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 5.

Caldecott, Surgn-Major, Bo, C I Horse, on furlough, to England.
Burton, Capt, Bo, R H A, on leave, to England.

APRIL 19.

Moore, Lieut, Bl, Merwara Battn, to England.

APRIL 21.

Cook, Bde-Surgn, Bo I M D, off leave, to Poona.

APRIL 22.

Upperton, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Oxford L I, on leave on private affairs, to England.
East, Brigr-Genl, Ms, to Secunderabad.

APRIL 23.

Paull, Surgn, Bl, I M S, on private affairs, to England.
Connell, Surgn, Bo M S, on private affairs, to England.
Taylor, Capt, Bl, Bl S C, on furlough, to England.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, APRIL 16.

ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
Feb		April	
21—ss	John Pender, Perkin, Sea	9—ss	Castroma, Ivanovsky, Vladivostok
April		10—ss	Rio-Grande, Reynier, Marseilles
1—H M's ss	Penguin, King Hull, Zanzibar	10—ss	Massillia, Fraser, Sydney
7—ss	Juno, Skinner, Cardiff	10—ss	Sorrento, Colman, Hull
9—ss	Staffetta It Corvette, Porcelli, Somali Coast	10—ss	Hispania, Boothby, Liverpool
9—ss	Castroma, Ivanovsky, Odessa	11—ss	Juna, Poole, Berbera
9—ss	Juna, Poole, Berbera	11—ss	Iosto, Chiocca, Suez
9—ss	Rio Grande, Reynier, Zanzibar	11—ss	Pekin, Harris, London
10—ss	Massillia, Fraser, London	11—ss	Muriel, Boutflower, Port Said F O
10—ss	Sorrento, Colman, Bombay	12—ss	Sumatra, Cassens, Penang
10—ss	Somali, Tagliafero, Massowa	12—ss	Sydney, Pellegrin, Mauritius
10—ss	Iosto, Chiocca Massowa	12—ss	Prinses Marie, Weber, Batavia
10—ss	Hispania, Boothby, Bombay	12—ss	Clan Gordon, Barham, London
10—ss	Lady Armstrong, Abbott, Cardiff	13—ss	Deepdale, Sharp, Kurrachee
11—ss	Pekin, Harris, Bombay	13—ss	Abergaldie, Murray, Venice
11—ss	Muriel, Boutflower, Bassein	13—ss	Hartington, Hull, Port Said F O
11—ss	Sumatra, Cassens, Bremen	13—ss	Wordsworth, Phillips, Port Said F O
11—ss	Sydney, Pellegrin, Marseilles	13—ss	Florida, Beard, Penang
11—ss	Prinses Marie, Weber, Amsterdam	13—ss	Schwan, Hashagen, Hamburg
12—ss	Tenesserim I G, Casey, Perim	13—ss	Good Hope, Rees, Jeddah
12—ss	Deepdale, Sharp, London	13—ss	Transition, Lennard, Marseilles
12—ss	Clan Gordon, Barham, Madras	13—ss	Ceylon, Boe, Port Said F O
12—ss	Abergaldie, Murray, Hiogo	13—ss	Picton, Brown, Port Said F O
12—ss	Denbighshire, Vyvyan, London	13—ss	Russia, Stronsky, Vladivostok
13—ss	Hartington, Hull, Akyab	13—ss	Wivenhoe, Clark, Port Said
13—ss	Wordsworth, Phillips, Akyab	13—ss	Rutherglen, Dunlop, Port Said F O
13—ss	Florida, Beard, Batoum	13—ss	Salier, Engelbart, Australia
13—ss	Schwan, Hashagen, Bombay	14—ss	Juno, Skinner, Bombay
13—ss	Good Hope, Rees, Busreh	14—ss	Somali, Tagliafero, Zanzibar
13—ss	Transition, Lennard, Busreh	14—ss	Elfrida, Rasmussen, Port Said F O
13—ss	Ceylon, Roe, Bassein	14—ss	Iago, Ouston, Odessa
13—ss	Picton, Brown, Rangoon	14—ss	Orion, Vidos, Trieste
13—ss	Elfrida, Rasmussen, Rangoon	16—ss	Tenesserim I G, Casey, Perim
13—ss	Russia, Stronsky, Odessa	16—ss	Muyun, Low, Perim, &c.
13—ss	Wivenhoe, Clark, Rangoon	17—Torpedo Boat No. 37	Wrey, Hongkong
13—ss	Rutherglen, Dunlop, Rangoon	17—Torpedo Boat No. 38,	Sullivan, Hongkong
13—ss	Salier, Engelbart, Bremen	17—H M's ss	SevernHall, Hongkong
14—ss	Iago, Ouston, Bombay		
14—ss	Orion, Vidos, Bombay		
14—ss	Muyun, Low, Hodeida		
14—Torpedo Boat No. 37,	Wrey, Malta		
14—Torpedo Boat No. 38,	Sullivan, Malta		
14—H M's ss	SevernHall, Malta		
15—ss	Galileo It Corvette, De Palma, Gustave, Mussowa		

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DODGSON—MITCHELL—March 26, at the Cathedral, Glasgow, Harcourt Le cester Dodgson, 2nd Queen's Own Bengal Light Infantry, son of Gen Dodgson, C B, and grandson of late Sir Francis Ford, 2nd Baronet, to Agnes Mary Isabella Mitchell, daughter of Capt J M Mitchell, late H E I Co's Service, of Markinch, Fifeshire, and Calcutta.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—March 21, at Brighton, Henry George Caledon, son of H A R Alexander (Bengal Civil Service Retired), aged 34.
GRANT—March 30, at St Helens, Teignmouth, Jean Grant, widow of late William Grant, of Bhagalpur, Bengal, India.
JOHNSON—January 18, Charles Adair Johnson, son of Edward Colpoys, Johnson, of Lahore, India, aged 2½.
SMYTH—April 2, at Watlington, Oxon, Lieut-Col R E S Smyth, late of 15th Bengal N I, aged 44.
SOADY—March 29, at Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill, Major Genl B Soady, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 62.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALDER—April 17, at Tanjore, the wife of S A McD Calder, of a son.
JONES—April 17, at Perindotty, Kulpetta, South Wynaad, the wife of Edward Jones, of a son.

DEATH.

KOHLHOFF—April 19, at Madras, Vepery Church Road, at the residence of her son, of paralysis, Sarah, relict of the late W D Kohlhoff, Esq, of Tanjore, aged 79 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1889.

In his second article on the Belooch and Afghan frontiers of India, Sir Charles Dilke furnishes some very definite reasons why England should support the Amir within the line of frontier laid down by recent agreement between Russia and England. It is not a little remarkable that the value of this frontier should have been disparaged at this time by the *Standard*, of all papers in the world. The view that commends itself to that journal is that we must prepare overselves for the expansion of Russia across a diplomatic line to a natural frontier held by a homogeneous population. There are many ways of answering this contention. One is by reminding those who put it forward, that in the actual arrangement of the world political frontiers by no means correspond with natural frontiers, and that natural frontiers in their turn seldom correspond with ethnographic frontiers. The long seventy years' dream of the French for the left bank of the Rhine led to a disastrous awakening, and had it ended more happily than it did France would have been farther than ever from embracing a homogeneous population within her limits. At every congress of the powers which has assembled since the Congress of Vienna some one has put forward the claims of the ethnological principle of territorial division, only to find that the kingdoms of the world are a little too old to resolve themselves into their original racial elements, and that ethnology revealed itself to man so much later than war that its claims must be relegated to a place of secondary importance. Nothing could be more plausible than the "homogeneous population" theory of the question; nothing could be more closely in accord with the received Russian view of the case; and nothing, on the other hand could be more difficult of acceptance by a Government like that of India, which rules over a population speaking two hundred different languages. The attempt to place what is called a diplomatic line in contrast with a natural frontier is peculiarly inappropriate just now, when some of the Russian papers have been either inventing or exaggerating dissensions between the Amir and his subjects in Afghan-Turkestan.

It has been the fashion, we admit, to speak of the line successfully marked out by Sir Joseph Ridgeway as a mere mark on the map which Russia can erase at her pleasure. All that need be said upon that point is that even if this view of the question is correct, it would be more seemly for it to be stated in St. Petersburg than in London. A diplomatic line is, at all events, fixed by solemn treaty sanctions. The Russian Government themselves have neither directly nor indirectly depreciated the arrangement, and the Czar himself has publicly and formally recoguised its entire validity. The Russo-Afghan frontier line, after all, is something more than a mere furrow in the sand. It is true that it has no strategical character, and that it in no sense comes up to Lord Beaconsfield's definition of a scientific frontier. But it was marked out with some regard to the tribal conditions prevailing on either side of it, and much patient toil was expended in avoiding lines of demarcation which would have tempted hostile tribes into collision. This aspect of the case can scarcely have been taken sufficiently into account by those who speak of the frontier as a merely diplomatic delimitation. It may be that the duration of Russian respect for the new frontier is an uncertain quantity. On that point there is room for the widest choice of opinion. But it is certain that Russian respect for the frontier will not by one day outlive English respect for it. And a serious mistake is made when an accredited exponent of English opinion thus undervalues a solemn compact to which England has been a party. Our undertaking with the Amir is explicit enough to exclude liberty of choice in regard to the question whether or not the Afghan frontier should be allowed to be drawn back to the line of the Hindoo Koosh. Sir Charles Dilke shows very plainly that by consenting to such an arrangement as that we should be relieved neither of responsibility nor of expenditure. The Indian Army is not on a war footing even now, and there is no warrant for the assumption that we should be able to reduce it if the present frontier mark were obliterated, and Russia were brought to the line of that natural frontier in which the *Standard* sees the promise of a cheap tranquillity. What, in the first place, would be the effect of such a policy in India itself? We may be sure that not a single regiment would be disbanded in the belief that the secular antagonism between Russia and England was at last at an end. The more likely contingency would be a substantial increase in the frontier garrisons and a new outlay upon defensive works. The nature and extent of our engagements with the Amir are known amongst the warlike populations of the frontier. A complacent abandonment of those engagements, if it did not provoke the Afghans into making their peace with Russia, would at least compel some of our own people to revise their judgments in regard to the value of a British guarantee.

With such a change in the feeling of the people whose co-operation we are most anxious to secure, the very basis of the scheme for enlisting the services of the armies of the Native States would be destroyed. Sir Charles Dilke quotes Dr. Cust, who somewhat scornfully remarks that it is an absurdity for an Englishman to pretend that he does not mind our having Russia for a neighbour in Afghanistan. It is an absurdity to which no Englishman in India would plead guilty; nor would any of the intelligent native critics of Indian finance who from time to time very legitimately complain of the growth of our military budgets. Their criticisms are based mainly upon the assumption that what the *Standard* calls a diplomatic line is a real frontier, and that Russia unless provoked by an overreaching policy elsewhere, is not likely to appear at Cabul or even to claim Herat. But no one is more conscious than this school of politicans that the moment a Russian force marched into Balkh or appeared on the Hari Rud, the military element in the Viceroy's Council would gain an ascendency much greater than that of which they have complained hitherto. There is no school of politicians in India who have more reason to desire the maintenance of the new frontier than those who have most bitterly complained of the growth in our military expenditure since 1885. They will read with a smile Sir Charles Dilke's confession that when he came out to India he expected to find that the financiers had tied the soldier's hands, an expectation which finds its best commentary in a memorable protest that Sir Auckland Colvin and another member of the Viceroy's Council addressed to the Secretary of State a little more than three years ago. The financiers would declare that it was their hands, and not the soldiers' which had been tied, and that on the whole the soldiers had had a fairly good innings. In justice to them it must be admitted that they are making good use of the ample resources that have been put at their disposal. Sir Charles Dilke seems disposed to recognise this, and in one important respect the arrangements that have been made are rather more advanced than he takes them to be. His account, for instance, of the preparations made for mobilising two army corps for field service needs to be supplemented by the information that provision has been made in this year's budget for the cost of the transport, provisions and equipment necessary for the 1st Army Corps immediately to take the field. Here and there, as we indicated yesterday, there are features in his article which would probably have had no place in it if his attention had not been confined to the frontier. We do not think, for instance, that if he had taken a turn in the Native States he would have insisted upon the necessity of obtaining from England in time of war men to counterbalance the armies of those states, and the large native force that would have been left in India. But the old "counterbalancing" theory has a somewhat persistent vitality, and thrives lustily in the atmosphere of a *priori* considerations.

THE *Economist*, having before it only what it calls "an exasperatingly incomplete" summary of the Indian Budget, defers its comments upon the statement itself. But meanwhile it makes use of the opportunity for repeating its familiar criticisms upon what may be called the chronic uncertainties of estimate in Indian finance. It finds an example in the accounts for 1887-88, in which year a surplus of Rx. 16,700 was anticipated, the Revised estimates showed a deficit of Rx. 30,16,700, while the actual deficit turns out to have been Rx. 20,28,000. The *Economist* asks for more certainty, and everybody, while taking due thought of what is practicable, will endorse its plea. But even in English finance estimates are only estimates, and are liable to be severely corrected by the accounts. Lord Salisbury's Government have been a little more careful—or shall we say a little more fortunate?—than their predecessors in this respect. But even they have not been quite strangers to supplementary estimates. And it is fair to recognise that while our expenditure is as liable to sudden and unanticipated expansion as English expenditure, our sources of revenue as well as our outlay are more subject to unforeseen variability than those with which an English Chancellor of the Exchequer has to deal. Mr. Goschen, happily for him, knows the exchange difficulty only theoretically. He is the author of the "Theory of the Foreign Exchanges," and Sir David Barbour would tell him that it is much more pleasant to write upon the subject than to have to deal practically with its difficulties. For example, a fall of a little over a half-penny in the rupee last year added nearly Rx. 7,00,000 to our estimated expenditure. Then again there is nothing in English finance so uncertain as the Indian opium revenue. Notwithstanding all this we readily admit that there is warrant for the criticisms of the *Economist*, and that the Government will do well to take them fairly into consideration. By this time our contemporary has learnt the causes of the discrepancy between the estimate, the corrected estimate, and the final account of 1887-88. Part of it was due to the inclusion as revenue of a sum representing the gain by exchange on the capital transaction of subsidised railways in England, which had been placed under a suspense head pending the decision of the Secretary of State. The delay in bringing this into account should be charged upon the Government of India, and should rather go to the credit of the India Office, whose reputation for rapidity of despatch is not high. The Government of India themselves have indicated with sufficient clearness where the cause of uncertainty really lies. The financial year, as Sir David Barbour explained in his last statement, terminates in the middle of the season of heavy revenue collections and large railway receipts. A difference of a day, Sir David Barbour pointed out, in the payment of the instalments of land-revenue due at the end of March may seriously affect the estimate of revenue for the year. Thus, if the land revenue is paid on the 31st of March, it appears as a receipt of the current year; if it is paid on the 1st of April it appears as a receipt of the next year. This can only be objected to as an over-trite statement of the case. But the significance of it is that the financial year should be made to close and to open at a time when the accounts would be less susceptible to the uncertainties of the revenue—that the financial year should in fact begin in a dull season instead of in a brisk one. The Finance Minister candidly confesses that for the purpose of a Revised Estimate the year could hardly end on a more inconvenient date than the last day of March. Those who have censured the existing arrangement will take him at his word, and will press home upon the Government the question whether they intend to abandon the arrangement for one which will be less conducive to uncertainty of estimate. There are, it must be admitted, practical difficulties in the way. A Finance Minister who resolved to make the financial year henceforth correspond with the calendar year would impose upon himself special inconveniences, and a good many officials would have reason to grumble if they had to accommodate the arrangement of their offices to a nine months' budget. But the inconvenience would be transient, and would be forgotten within the second year after the inauguration of the new system. There is not much more to be said for the April to March division of the year than that it corresponds with the financial year at home, which is quite another matter from saying that it accords necessarily with the eternal fitness of things financial.

WE have not before us the text of the question in which Mr. Bradlaugh brought to the notice of the Under-Secretary of State the delinquencies of the *Calcutta Review* and of its Civilian editor, Mr. H. A. D. Phillips. Nor are we aware of the grounds on which Sir John Gorst has undertaken to call the attention of the Viceroy to the political character of that civilian-edited periodical. But we have a strong suspicion that in the action he has taken in this matter Mr. Bradlaugh has made a mistake—just the kind of mistake that might have been expected to be made by any man who undertook to become the champion of Indian grievances without first of all making himself acquainted with Indian feeling. To anyone who has watched the development of native journalism in Bengal the question in itself will seem natural enough. The only wonder is that a member of Parliament should have been found willing to put it. It is just such a question, for instance, as might have been asked had a Baboo from Bow Bazar Street by any ill chance found his way into Parliament. We seem to hear in it the echo of the querulous complainings of a well-known Calcutta paper which not long since—and in the English language too—asked Lord Dufferin when he was going to prohibit some of the Anglo-Indian papers speaking their minds about

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ACTIVITY OF THE DERVISHES.

SUAKIN, APRIL 21.

On Friday last a successful attack was made by the Dervishes on Port Halaib, the garrison of which after defending the place for some time were compelled to take refuge on board an Egyptian gunboat which conveyed them here. The garrison lost five in killed.

NEGOTIATIONS AT SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 22.

The Sikkim negotiations are again in progress, as Mr. Hart who reached Gnatong from Rinchagong was to start to-day (Monday, the 22nd,) to meet Mr. Paul at Kalimpong. The Amban will probably await the result of the interview before making any new move.

RESIGNATION OF NAWAB MEHDI ALI.

In consequence of Mr. Howell's displacement at Hyderabad, the Nawab Mehdi Ali is said to have resigned.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF HYDERABAD AND MR. ABDUL HUQ.

The Chief Justice hopes to sit in the seat of Abdul Huq, and even Abdul Huq's chances of restitution would seem to be looking up.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS' RECEPTION AT CASHMERE.

Sir Frederick Roberts' reception at Cashmere has been a brilliant one; the chief notables of the country having met to do him honour. The arrangements generally on the occasion of his visit have been exceedingly well organized.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 19.

The steamer Armenia left here for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, APRIL 22.

The Mail steamer Britannia from Australia arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(APRIL 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 21.

10 p.m.	81·3

MONDAY, APRIL 22.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	85·9
4 p.m.	85·1

THE Serapis, Indian troopship, arrived in Portsmouth harbour on March 29 from Bombay, and disembarked in the course of the day the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, which was sent on to Dover by special train. She had also on board 500 invalids and time-expired men, and about 150 Royal Artillery details for Woolwich. While in the Red Sea a military lunatic jumped overboard, but was rescued, and between Port Said and Malta the ship was caught in a storm and lost her jibboom.

THE death of our mightiest hunter of big game, while on a sporting expedition in Masailand, will scarcely occasion surprise to those who are acquainted with the daring of Guy Dawnay, remarks the *World*. Possessing in a very high degree the good looks and peculiar charm of manner which have distinguished the Dawnays for generations, Guy Dawnay was the most popular boy of his time at Eton, and afterwards enjoyed a similarly enviable reputation at Christ Church. He was as clever as he was courageous. No one was more impressed by the ability he showed while Surveyor-General of Ordnance than his successor, Mr. Woodall, and he once contrived to correct Mr. Gladstone in making a quotation from Lucretius.

THE United States Senate has, after a bitter debate about the nomination of Mr. Halstead as Minister in Berlin, rejected the nomination by 25 votes to 19. A rumour prevails at Washington that the President, after the Senate's adjournment, will appoint Mr. Murat Halstead Minister to Germany, despite that Assembly's rejection of his nomination. Some friction is reported to exist between the senators and the President on the subject of appointments.

THE plan to establish a permanent exhibition at Washington in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America is meeting with much favour.

SIR CHARLES WARREN recently left London to take up the command at Singapore. An amusing incident occurred on Sir Charles Warren's arriving at the station. The cabman who drove him there, knowing who his fare was, and apparently well satisfied with his payment, proceeded to harangue him as he stood on the pavement, where he kept him several seconds listening to eulogies upon his public services. The cabman wished him every success in his new position, and wound up with, "And I hope, Sir Charles, they will think more of you over there than they do here."

BEYOND the confines of Upper Burma runs a river called the Lu, but whither it runs is a problem which has for some months past been exercising the minds of the members of the Royal Geographical Society, before whom General Walker placed it as a question deserving their investigation. A volunteer explorer has now come forward in the person of Lieutenant Vans Agnew, who has pledged himself to an attempt to discover whether the Lu finds its issue in the Salween or Irrawady, into one of which rivers General Walker decides that it must empty its waters. Lieutenant Vans Agnew was to leave England at the end of last month for the accomplishment of his self-imposed and, we fear, difficult task, and has received from the Geographical Society a contribution of £100 towards the expense of his adventurous expedition.

DR. J. G. BEANEY, who has offered to establish a free library and working men's institute in his native city of Canterbury, is probably the wealthiest medical man in Australia. In Melbourne, where he has practised for thirty years, he is popularly known as the "diamond doctor," from his dazzling appearance on festive occasions. He largely owes his wealth, position, and influence to a big advertisement he got at the outset of his Melbourne career, when he was committed for trial for alleged criminal malpractice that resulted in the death of a young woman whom he had been professionally attending. Dr. Beaney stood his trial for wilful murder, and the public interest in the case was immense, there being a widespread belief that the prosecution was the outcome of professional jealousy, and that the Melbourne surgeons wanted to get rid of a dangerous rival. Dr. Beaney was acquitted after a prolonged hearing, and popular sympathy at once elevated him to a lofty pedestal, which he has occupied ever since.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 5.

PUBLIC attention this week has been mainly divided between the fine forensic display of Sir Charles Russell and the Birmingham electoral imbroglio. Of the former it is not too much to say that it has been followed with close attention. Hitherto Sir Charles Russell's great reputation as an advocate has rested more upon his skill as a cross-examiner than upon his powers as an orator; but if the present high level of his speech be maintained to the end, he will rank amongst the most eloquent men at the bar. It is not so much the rhetorical graces exhibited by Mr. Parnell's leading counsel that have caused so much admiration to be expressed as the clever marshalling of facts, the orderliness of arrangement, and the remarkable absence of repetition, qualities rarely met with in these days of over-pressure and hurry among the chiefs of the bar. It has been stated that ever since Sir Charles Russell commenced his address to the Commissioners the Liberals have been in the seventh heaven of delight, and the statement is hardly exaggerated. An influential follower of Mr. Gladstone remarked the other day that, so far as he was concerned, he should try to prevent the Liberal leaders making important speeches for some weeks to come. "Our case," he said, "has never been presented in so comprehensive and convincing a manner before, and, I think, we might all safely take a holiday now, leaving the English people to ponder over the truths brought before them by Sir Charles—truths the majority of which will come to our fellow-countrymen as a revelation." None of the judges who are presiding over this great State trial are exactly emotional men; but those whose business has kept them in the court during the whole time that Sir Charles has been speaking declare that his eloquence and intellectual force have evidently made a distinct impression upon their lordships. Even the typical London jury, which is supposed to hate Mr. Parnell with the hatred of an Ulster Orangeman, could hardly have resisted some of the moving appeals made by the learned counsel. It will be observed by those of your readers who take the trouble to read the speech through from beginning to end—a tremendous undertaking, it must be confessed!—that while Sir Charles Russell has so far abstained from any direct attack on the present Government, he has not spared the Attorney-General, or rather the advisers of Sir Richard Webster. But up to the present his most vehement periods have perhaps been addressed to the House of Lords for its attitude in the past with regard to measures designed for the amelioration of the condition of the Irish people. The expectation that the next six weeks will see the completion of the inquiry is based on the supposition that few witnesses will be called for the defence; and as it is not expected that the examination of so important a person as Mr. Parnell will occupy more than two days, it is possible that the proceedings may be finished within the period stated, but predictions of such a character are not at this stage very valuable. Probably the *Times* may ask permission to call some further evidence, though it is not very likely, and Mr. Soames must be extremely anxious to see the investigation brought to a termination, if only on account of the ruinous expense. Various stories have been circulated as to the manner in which the finances of the *Times* have been affected by the Commission, but your readers may be astonished to learn that the profits of that journal available for distribution among the proprietors are this year only a fourth of the amount usually distributed. One of the owners of the paper, whose name is not unknown in the East, complained to a friend of mine the other day that his share was only £900, as compared with £3,600 received in 1888. What his proportion in 1890 will be he might naturally shudder to think. With the certain prospect of a plentiful crop of actions for defamation by Mr. Parnell and others the future must seem full of gloom to the company, co-partnership, or syndicate called by the public the *Times*. Every day that passes makes more hopeless than ever the dream in which Mr. John Walter for a long time is said to have indulged that Parliament would come to his assistance by defraying the entire cost of the inquiry.

With reference to the quarrel between the Tories and Liberal Unionists of Birmingham over the seat vacated by Mr. John Bright's death, the general opinion is that Mr. Chamberlain is not the injured innocent that he wishes us to believe. Strong partisans of the Government applaud the decision come to by Lord Randolph Churchill, or rather forced upon him, not to contest the division, but even they do not disguise their chagrin that the legitimate desire of the Birmingham Conservatives to possess a fair share of the representation of the Midland capital has been frustrated by what looks like jealousy on the part of Mr. Chamberlain. As "a Tory M.P." puts it in his letter to the *Times*, "Mr. Chamberlain's motives are easy to understand. We know that two kings could not live together in Brentford, and there is no reason to suppose they would get on better in Birmingham. We cannot imagine the king in possession saying to another, Come thou and bear rule with me.'" Lord Hartington, who shared with Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the responsibility of rejecting the flattering offer made to Lord Randolph, is absolved from blame, as he was guided in the course he took by the statement—an entirely erroneous one as now appears—that "the action of the Central Birmingham (Conservative) Association was likely to cause serious division between the two sections of the Unionist party." Mr. Albert Bright was not particularly anxious to stand, and it seems that he "was willing to retire in favour of a better candidate if the Conservatives could find one." Those who know the town well tell me that the central division is pretty much to Birmingham what Holborn is to the Metropolis, and that on grounds of common fairness the position taken up by the local Conservatives is perfectly justified. Some people think—though I doubt it—that Lord Randolph, in spite of all that has happened, may yet come forward. His Lordship, who, if report can be believed, privately speaks of Mr. Chamberlain in very different terms from those employed by Mr. Chamberlain in speaking to newspaper correspondents of his "noble friend," has stated that it is too late for him to accept the invitation to be the Conservative candidate, but as the gentleman to whom he made this remark, the representative of the *Birmingham Post*, observed to me last night, "You never know how to get at him." It would possibly be quite sufficient to secure his return if even on Monday next he simply issued an address, and did not pay a single visit to the constituency. Mr. Chamberlain's statement that "no one could say absolutely that the seat was safe" is scouted by Birmingham people as absurd. The Liberals, who, of course, are immensely delighted at this illustration of the boasted solidarity of the Unionist party in the great stronghold of Unionism, have brought forward a tolerably good candidate in Mr. Phipson Beale, Q.C. That gentleman has entered upon the contest with energy and determination, although he is quite aware that he has no chance of being successful unless the present feud continues. Yesterday the leading Conservative paper in Birmingham counselled the Tories to abstain from voting for Mr. Bright, observing that "it is more important to bring Mr. Chamberlain to his knees than to win a seat for the Government." Matters were so serious that Mr. Middleton, the Conservative Mr. Schnadhorst, was sent down to Birmingham in the capacity of peace-maker. This morning the Conservatives do not appear to be quite so unconciliatory, but up to the time of writing there were no signs of an immediate *rapprochement*. When it became known last evening that Lord Randolph had gone into the country people said that his flight was due to a desire to get away from newspaper interviewers. That is a mistake. He left town to fulfil a long standing engagement, and so far from wishing to evade the representatives of the press he has all through the affair shown a desire to talk over the matter with them. His own freeling was to comply with the request of his Birmingham friends, and although a contest in South Paddington might have increased the already serious embarrassments of the Government, his own popularity would not, in any case, have suffered a diminution. As it is, he has profited by the incident. Most people think that he displayed considerable cleverness in shifting the responsibility of deciding the question on the shoulders of others; those who hold that he exhibited a want of courage are a small minority. The opinion of ninety-nine out of a hundred persons is that ever since he parted from Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph has played his cards with immense skill. Time only will show whether this view of the matter is correct.

While Lord Randolph's star for the moment is in the ascendant, that of Mr. Balfour and his uncle is on the decline. Since the collapse of Richard Pigott, the Chief Secretary seems to have lost all his former daring, and the rules regulating the treatment of political prisoners that he has just presented to Parliament, are accepted as a proof that even Mr. Balfour can be persuaded to change his mind. Of course, it is a truism that all Governments make mistakes, and the present administration has committed at least its share. Lord Salisbury's action in the House of Lords last night with reference to the appointment of a chairman of Committees is not calculated to please his Liberal Unionist supporters. The fact that the Prime Minister's nominee, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, was rejected in favour of the nobleman, the Earl of Morley, proposed by the leader of the Opposition, affords another proof of what we so often hear, that Lord Salisbury, either from some personal defect or the fault of his advisers, is not in touch with current public opinion. Lord Morley is a very different sort of man from his two predecessors, the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Redesdale. The new chairman is as amiable as they were brusque, but he is reputed to have a fair head for business, and he will doubtless make a good chairman. He was one of the peers who deserted Mr. Gladstone in consequence of his adoption of Home Rule, and it was rather magnanimous of the Liberal party to have brought forward Lord Morley again for the vacant chairmanship. His election came as a genuine surprise to everybody. When it was known that the Prime Minister intended to propose Lord Balfour, it was accepted, as a matter of course, that he would be elected. If the House of Lords always showed the same amount of independence—a Conservative peer seconded Lord Granville's motion—we should hear little of the "mending or ending" cry.

The Enfield election was a disappointment to the Gladstonians, who, to judge from their talk of winning the seat, seemed to have forgotten that this is not an age of miracles. That they succeeded in reducing the Conservative majority by 500 was something to achieve, but the result shows, as a Gladstonian M. P. remarked to me, that the effect on the suburban mind of the Pigott breakdown was practically *nil*. The small advantage gained by the Liberal, is attributed in some quarters to dissatisfaction felt by some of the hands employed at the Enfield works with the Government on account of their alleged partiality for foreign steel. *Apropos* of the recent Kennington election I heard the other day a good story, which I do not think has previously found its way into print. Mrs. J. W. Lowther, sister of Mr. Beresford Hope, called upon a working man to ask him to vote for her brother. "Vote for your brother when Lord Salisbury has given thousands of pounds to Pigott!" indignantly exclaimed the voter. "Nothing of the kind," said the fair canvasser; "you are quite wrong." "I assure you, madam, I am quite right. I have it on the very best authority." Well, Lord Salisbury, I may tell you, is my uncle, and I am perfectly certain that if he had done such a thing I should know of it." "All I can say is that you are badly informed. It is quite clear to me from what you say that you don't read—the *Star*!"

Three or four days before this reached you Lord Cross's decision in respect to Mr. Crawford should be known in Bombay. A meeting of the India Council was held on Friday last, a decision arrived at and sent to India at once. If, however, the decision has to reach Bombay *vid* Simla, even these belated particulars of mine may be in your hands first. Of course, in the interests of the *Bombay Gazette*, I have tried my best to get early information for you. But the lips of those who know are tightly sealed; the desirability of maintaining secrecy was laid upon one and all with an emphasis that brooked of no lapse, not even a nod nor a shake of the head to the most searching question. Consequently I have learned nothing, and can tell you nothing as of knowledge acquired or information received. I suppose, however, no one is in doubt as to what the main result of the consideration of the Secretary of State will be. Mr. Crawford must go with or without his pension according as certain things were or were not provod against him. The expedition with which the report has been considered and a decision arrived at shows what speed the India Office can display in the despatch of business when it is so minded.

At last a successful libel suit has been instituted against the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Smart writing, no doubt, has advantages, but these are counterbalanced by most serious disadvantages when, in consequence of one paragraph alone, damages for £1,000 and costs are incurred. The success of the plaintiff in their action will make the lives of London newspaper proprietors burdensome for many days to come. One of these gentlemen told me a little time ago that at least one hundred actions a year were commenced against him, often on the most trivial grounds. Most were of the nature of black-mail, and very few came to trial. Nevertheless they caused much vexation and worry.

The news which has been received from Stanley has created very great interest. There is as much of the spirit of adventure and conquest in the English people now as ever. Queen Elizabeth and the English folk of her day did not welcome Drake and his fellow-buccaneers more cordially on their return from adventurous voyages than do average Englishmen and Englishwomen regard all that Stanley and Emin are doing in Central Africa. Stanley's letters have been read almost as eagerly as were those of the lamented Richard Pigott, which indeed they far exceeded in interest. The genuine communications had not the advantage of the forged letters in being the more popular, I regret to say, but they have been read with eagerness. When Stanley returns he will receive a grand welcome. Fast upon the heels of the long letters from the Aruwhimi came the news of Stanley and Emin having joined forces and being on the march *en route* for Zanzibar. This news is not all good news. For in getting to Zanzibar they must needs pass through German East Africa, and it may be that some of the trouble which the Teutons have caused in that region will make the march of the two white men and their thousands of followers very difficult. One thing seems clear. If Stanley and Emin do return safely, a great impetus will be given to the civilization of Africa, and the most elaborate schemes, for which there will be no lack of capital, will be submitted. Africa is evidently foredoomed to European rule. There will, in a generation or two, be a condition of things there such as now exists in India,—with this difference, the portions of India called Native States will be reproduced in Africa on a larger scale. But, be the details what they may, Africa seems certain to soon have the European for her over-lord, and crowded Europe, but especially much-thronged England, will find many outlets and receive much gain as the result of the exploration of the latter half of this century. Stanley and his coadjutors are working for larger issues than they have any conception of.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., has provided a delightful half-hour in the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for all who like racy writing. If the National Congress—"the Home Rule Movement in India," he calls it—does not instantly expire and let the member for Oldham dance on its prostrate carcase as a consequence of this article, it will be clearly wanting in all sense of fitness and propriety. He is as eager as man can be that the Congress should be suppressed, and calls upon the Government to do its duty. He is all against education: if he could, he would stop all grants-in-aid of education, and put the Indian clock back at least fifty years. As I read his article I find a kind of discussion going on in the recesses of my mind, altogether without volition on my part, as to whether this article with its suggestions of unwisdom is not more crazy than that singular production by Mr. Meredith Townsend, published a year ago, in which it was prodicted, "Yet thirty years and the British rule of India will be at an end." Mr. Maclean's article is outspoken in parts, especially where he ridicules Sir John Gorst for treating the Congress seriously, and for looking to more education as an antidote for present so-called evils. "More education!" shrieks Mr. Maclean, "why it is education which has brought you to the present discreditable condition of affairs." In his final paragraph the anti-Indian factory man puts in the most clear and unmistakable terms that the Indian people have no rights; that England holds India for her (England's, not India's) own interest; and urges that the sooner the humbug of holding the country for the benefit of its people is abandoned, the better. What a speech the honorable member might have made, if the Easter holidays had not decapitated that debate on April 16, for which so many preparations had been made! Among other articles in the *Review* is one by Mr. Robert Gordon on the ruby mines of Burma, which is made additionally interesting with a map.

Sir Charles Dilke's views regarding the Afghan frontier, as proclaimed in the *Fortnightly Review*, are receiving general acceptance. Several papers have unreservedly adopted them.

THE WITNESSES BEFORE THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have not a copy of Act 37 of 1850 near at hand, and am unable to speak offhand as to the powers with which it invests Commissioners who have been invited to inquire into the conduct of a public servant. I should like to know, therefore, whether they exhausted their powers by knocking over, one after another, like so many nine-pins, a long string of witnesses who gave evidence upon the corruption charges, and indirectly and by implication accused them of perjury, to say nothing of conspiracy. The floor of the Commissioners' Court is, so to speak, strewn with the bodies of these men, who have fallen each in his turn under the knock-down blow of the Commissioners' "We do not believe this witness," "This witness's story is highly improbable," and so on. What I want to know is whether, under the Act, they had power to go further, and to submit to the Government any finding regarding all these people, of whose reckless lying Mr. Justice Wilson and his colleagues seem to have no doubt, though oddly enough they have no direct suggestion to make as to the culpability of these men.

April 22. MOFUSSILITE.

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

BY command of the Queen, a levee was held on Tuesday, 2nd inst., at St. James's Palace, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to Her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, attended by their Gentlemen-in-Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House shortly before two o'clock, and was received by the Great Officers of State and the Royal Household. Her Majesty's Body-guard; of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State Saloons, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gustavus Hume. The Royal Body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the interior of the Palace, under the command of the Earl of Limerick. A guard-of-honour of the 2nd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, with band of the regiment, was mounted in the court of the Palace. The Prince of Wales entered the Throne Room at two o'clock, when a large number of presentations were made to His Royal Highness, inclusive of the following:—

Alison, Gen. Sir A., on appointment to the Council of India.
Bince, Col. L. B., Madras Staff Corps, on return from active service.
Butler, Lieut. H. H., R.A., on return from active service in Burma.
Geoghegan, Capt., 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Cavalry.
Hadi, Syad Mohammad.
Lumsden, Capt., Bengal Staff Corps, on return from the Sikkim Expedition.
Macnaghten, Col. W. H., C.B., 13th Duke of Connaught's Bengal Lancers, on promotion.
Olpherts, Gen. Sir W., V.C., K.C.B., Royal Bengal Artillery, on promotion as Col. Com. R.A.
Shore, Lieut. O. B., 18th Bengal Lancers.
Trisotti, Capt. C. P., D. S. O., R.A., on return from active service in Burma and on appointment as Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
Trueman, Col. T. Bombay Staff Corps.
Tyrrell, Col. F. H., Madras Infantry.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 22.—Pressure has increased over Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the North of the Central Provinces, elsewhere the barometer is falling. Depression over Bengal has become slighter, but winds are still strong and sky cloudy in its neighbourhood. A shallow depression apparently lies over the extreme South of the Peninsula with feeble cyclonic circulation and some rain, except in Burma and Bengal where the temperature has generally fallen, and its mean temperature less abnormally high than yesterday. Highest maximum 113 degrees in Nagpur. Rain reported in Assam and South Peninsula.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

WE have been requested to state that His Highness the Rao of Cutch has been pleased, through his Dewan, Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, now in Bombay, to subscribe the sum of Rs. 4,000 towards the relief of the Surat sufferers. His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Palitana has subscribed to the above Fund through his Dewan, Rao Saheb Chunilal Sarabhai, now in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 1000.

THE Emperor William has, as a mark of his Majesty's confidence, summoned Herr von Puttkamer, who was dismissed from the post of Minister of the Interior by the late Emperor Frederick, to the Upper House of the Prussian Diet.

THE *World* says:—The truth about the King of the Netherlands has at last come out. He has been insane for months, with occasional lucid intervals; but the doctors informed the Government long ago that there was no chance of his ever rallying, and that ultimately he would become permanently mad, in which case his health might improve and his life be prolonged. The Queen for a long time shrank from assuming the regency, which she knew would announce to the world her husband's condition; but the position has at last been forced on her. Latterly the King, who at first could not bear her out of his sight, conceived a most violent dislike to her, which has made it impossible for her to nurse him as she has done hitherto.

AFTER the unclothing of the altars in St. Mary's Church, Blackpully, Bangalore, on Thursday, the clergy met at about 5-30 P.M. to perform the Maundy. The Right Rev. Dr. Condon, Bishop of Mysore, came to the place appointed in his alb, stole, and cope of a violet colour, accompanied by the Deacon and Sub-Deacon in white vestments. Then the Gospel "ante diem paschæ" was sung by the Deacon, with the usual ceremony of incense and lights. After the Gospel the Prelate put off his cope and girded a towel about him; and then on his knees and bare-headed he washed, wiped and kissed the right foot of those that were chosen for the ceremony, during which was sung the "Antiphon Mandatum Novum." As St. Mary's Church is the only church in Bangalore where this ceremony is preformed, it is needless to say that the sacred edifice was crowded to suffocation.

AT the Church of San Carlo in Rome on Sunday, 31st ultimo, while a sermon was being preached by Padre Agostino, the famous Franciscan monk, a bomb was thrown from behind the high altar into the body of the church. It burst, causing an indescribable panic in the dense crowd which filled the building. The *Carabinieri* were instantly on the spot, and formed a circle round the altar. Several arrests were made. There was a general rush for the door, many falling down in their efforts to escape. The explosion made the whole church shake. For a few moments after the occurrence Padre Agostino left off preaching, but then finished his sermon with the greatest calmness. In the meantime a company of soldiers arrived, coming down the Corso with fixed bayonets, and occupied the square in front of the church. Padre Agostino, after the sermon, left the church without any further molestation.

PAPERS IN CRAWFORD CASE.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

In Khasnavis' case the charge is "that you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in or about the month of August, 1886, corruptly received a sum of Rs. 700, and in or about the month of September, 1886, by your said agent a further sum of Rs. 400, and in or about the same month by your creditor Nathuram Javarimal a further sum of Rs. 400, and in or about the month of October, 1886, by your said agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, a further sum of Rs 1,000, from Mahadev Balkrishna Khasnavis, Mamlatdar of Niphad, Nasik District, as inducements to favour the said Mahadev Balkrishna Khasnavis in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division."

The story begins after the presentation of the petition of the 14th of August, 1886, in which Khasnavis asked to be made a Deputy Collector. His own account is as follows:—"After sending in the petition I came down to Poona. I can't fix the date. I did not get leave to come to Poona. I came on Sunday. In Poona I saw Hanmantrao. I went to his house. I arrived in Poona on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning I went to see Hanmantrao. He told me it was not in the hands of Mr. Crawford to give a Deputy Collector's place, but he would get me a first grade mamlat. Hanmantrao said he would take me to Mr. Crawford, and in order to appoint a day for an interview he sent a letter to Mr. Crawford by the hand of a man. The letter was sent while I was there. He took down my address, and I left. I was staying in Paranjpe's vada, Gai Alley, opposite the temple of Ram, with Govind Shastri Paranjpe. The same day in the afternoon a man came from Hanmantrao to call me. He came to take me there. I went with him. It was about 3 p.m. Hanmantrao told me Mr. Crawford had called us at 8 p.m. He showed me Mr. Crawford's letter. At 8 p.m. I went again to Hanmantrao's. He and I drove in a gari to Mr. Crawford's bungalow at Kirkee. Hanmantrao went into the bungalow alone. I remained in the carriage outside. The carriage was outside the compound, near the gate. Hanmantrao was away for about ten minutes. He then told me that the Saheb was very busy, as Mr. and Mrs. Grant were in the bungalow, but that he would see me as I was in a hurry. Hanmantrao and I went into the bungalow to the room on the left side as we entered the bungalow, that is, the room towards the river. On our way to the bungalow from the gari Hanmantrao told me to speak in an under-tone, not loudly. Mr. Crawford was standing in the room facing south. He said to me, 'Hanmantrao has told me all the circumstances of your case.' Placing his hand on Hanmantrao's back he said, 'Do as this man will tell you.' I had taken my certificates with me, and I said to Mr. Crawford I wished to show them to him. He said, 'Damn those certificates.' That was all that took place. I then left with Hanmantrao. Before getting into the gari Hanmantrao told me I must pay Rs. 2,500. I told him I had not by me such a large sum. I asked Hanmantrao to state some time within which I should pay the amount. He said he could not give me any time, but must send the the money as early as possible. It was left in that way.

* * *

"I left Poona for Niphad and returned again to take up my audit duty, which I did on the 1st and 2nd October. While in Poona on audit duty I used to see Hanmantrao. He pressed me to pay the balance. He made several demands. He asked me to pay soon. Just about that time negotiations were going on about my appointment at Jamkhandi. The Jaghirdar of Jamkhandi was carrying on negotiations for my appointment as Karbhari at Jamkhandi. I asked Hanmantrao to wait till I heard the result of those negotiations. If I succeeded in getting the Karbhariship it would be no use my paying the balance. The Chief of Jamkhandi was at that time in Poona, but the negotiations were begun when he was in his own territory. The negotiations were going on by letter. I have destroyed the letters. They were from the private Kharbhari of the Chief. Hanmantrao told me if I succeeded he would undertake to return the whole of my money, and, if necessary, he would get Mr. Crawford to assure me about it. Hanmantrao took me to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. He took me inside and asked me to sit in a room there. He himself went into another room where the Saheb was. I could not see the Saheb. I knew he was there from what Hanmantrao told me. He said he was going into the room where the Saheb was. Shortly afterwards the Saheb came into the room where I was sitting. Hanmantrao also came into the room with the Saheb. The Saheb sat down and said, 'You must at once settle with Hanmantrao.' He spoke this in an angry tone. Hanmantrao said to me, 'If you go to Jamkhandi I will be surety that you get all your money back again.' This was said by Hanmantrao in the presence of Mr. Crawford, and he said 'Yes' to what Hanmantrao said. Hanmantrao and I then returned to the town. For some days after this I did not get money. Hanmantrao kept on pressing me. One day in the morning I went and saw Hanmantrao at his house. He said to me, 'You must pay the money to-day; if you do not you will come by some harm and I will be quite helpless in the matter.' Hanmantrao's gari was ready at the time. I got into it and went to Antaji Keshav Sathe's. That is a banker's firm in Poona. I borrowed from that firm Rs. 1,000, which I paid to Hanmantrao."

The points to be established in order to make Mr. Crawford liable in the case are, first, that Khasnavis paid Rs. 700, Rs. 400 and Rs. 1,000 to Hanmantrao, and Rs. 400 to Tarachand, the Marwadi, by arrangement with Hanmantrao; secondly, that he paid those sums for the benefit of Mr. Crawford, in order to obtain from him an appointment to a first grade mamlat. The story rests primarily on the evidence of Khasnavis. He, according to his own account, was not a victim of oppression or extortion, but a free agent and a willing party to a corrupt bargain. His evidence is open to the same objections as that of other witnesses of the same class.

There are certain undoubted facts in this case that make it to our minds almost impossible to accept the view of the prosecution. Khasnavis is said to have paid Rs. 2,500 to secure his promotion from the second to the first grade of Mamlatdars. The difference in pay between the two grades is Rs. 50 a month, the promotion carried with it no advantage that we know of beyond the increase of pay, and this man's promotion was in any case only a matter of time. Yet he is said to have paid the whole profits of the promotion for over four years for the sake of securing it. This is difficult to credit, and if he did pay his money as he says in October, 1886, he got nothing in return for it till May, 1887.

The only attempt at specific confirmation of Khasnavis' story that the money he says he borrowed in October, 1886, was borrowed to pay to Hanmantrao is the statement of his father-in-law Tulla that Khasnavis told him so at the time. But even here he does not support the view of the prosecution, for he says what he was told was that the money was to be paid to Hanmantrao "as he had recommended Khasnavis for a Deputy Collector's place." That the Rs. 1,000 was borrowed from the Sathes and paid back in a few days we have, as we have said, no doubt. But at the time in question Khasnavis had in view an object far more important to him than any to which Mr. Crawford could help him, namely, the Karbhariship of Jamkhandi. We think it far more likely that the money borrowed by Khasnavis was borrowed for some purpose connected with that matter than that the story of the prosecution is true.

There is no evidence beyond Khasnavis' mere word to connect Mr. Crawford with the matter, for his orders are not such as to give support to suspicion. Mr. Crawford contradicts those parts of the story which affect him and denies all knowledge of any corruption. We are of opinion that Mr. Crawford is not guilty of this charge.

In Soman's case the charge is "that you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, on or about the 20th day of November 1886, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,000, and about the end of the said month of November, 1886, the further sum of Rs. 500 from Vishnu Bapuji Soman, then Mamlatdar of Erandol in the district of Khandesh, as inducements to favour the said Vishnu Bapuji Soman in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division."

The case for the prosecution is that Mr. Crawford asked for and received through Hanmantrao from Soman, the sum of Rs. 1,500 in respect of the cancellation of the order dated the 4th of November, 1886, transferring Soman to Valva.

Soman's story is as follows—

"After coming to Poona I went and saw an acquaintance of mine, Rambhau Ghore, a native medical practitioner. In consequence of my conversation with Rambhau I went to Hanmantrao. I went alone. I saw him. I said to him 'I am transferred to Valva, I wish to see the Saheb about it.' Hanmantrao said 'I am going to the Saheb's bungalow. You and I will go together.' After Hanmantrao had his light meal we got into a gari and went together to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. On our way there I heard the gun-fire and it was after that we reached the bungalow. When we got there Hanmantrao and I got out of the gari and went towards the bungalow. A sipahi told us the Saheb was dining. Hanmantrao then took me into a room and asked me to sit there He then himself went inside. I was left alone in the room. I may have been alone there 15 or 20 minutes. At the end of this time Hanmantrao came and told me the Saheb was coming. The Saheb came. At my interview with him Hanmantrao was present. I presented Mr. Loch's letter to Mr. Crawford. I requested Mr. Crawford to cancel my transfer as it would occasion very great inconvenience to me.

* * * * * *

Mr. Crawford said, in December next there will be some changes consequent on retirements, and he would then consider my application. I further requested him to do something for me then. I said I must proceed to Valva, which would entail expense on me for going and coming. Mr. Crawford told me to obtain leave if I thought it necessary to do so. I told him I was not entitled to privilege leave, and if I asked for any other kind of leave I should have to ask for an extension of service, and if I did not get that to complete my period I should be a loser. The loss I should sustain would be half my pension. I further stated to Mr. Crawford that I should be entitled to privilege leave on the 17th December, and I asked him to keep me where I was till then. I also suggested that at that time the Mamlatdar of Chopda was on three months' leave. Then Mr. Crawford left me and returned with a letter to Mr. Loch, which he gave me. He said to me that Lord Dufferin had arrived or was coming there and that he (Lord Dufferin) was to leave for Hyderabad the next day, and Mr. Crawford was to accompany him. He was in very great need of money for his expenses, and therefore asked me to give him Rs. 1,500. I said to Mr. Crawford, "Why should I pay money? I have received no promotion. I am not in fault, but, on the other hand, the Collector has recommended me." Mr. Crawford said he wanted money for his expenses. He did not say he wanted a loan, but I understood it to be a loan he asked for. Then I said to him I had not brought with me more than Rs. 1,000. This I would give, and I would send Rs. 500 after I had left that place. Then he said to me to make over the money to Hanmantrao. Hanmantrao and I then left, and drove back to Poona together. Next day the Viceroy was in Poona. I saw him from amongst the sight-seers. Either on that day or the next day I gave the Rs. 1,000 in notes to Hanmantrao.

The only evidence in support of this story is that of Rambhau Ghore, the medical practitioner, who remembers only that about two years ago Soman came to see him in Poona, to consult him medically. Rambhau says he was doing puja at the time and so had no opportunity of examining Soman, but that Soman spoke about other matters besides his health, and Rambhau gave Soman the address of Hanmantrao.

Soman's evidence does not support the charge that the 1,500 rupees were paid as the price of favours to be bestowed. His story is that Mr. Crawford took the money as a loan. Soman is an experienced official. He is a relative and intimate friend of Pendse's. He had a letter from Mr. Loch, his Collector, strongly supporting his application for a cancellation of the transfer to Valva. Naturally, therefore, if he did not go and consult Pendse in the first instance, he would have gone at once to Mr. Crawford and presented the letter. We know from other evidence taken in these proceedings that Soman would have had no difficulty in obtaining an interview with Mr. Crawford. The account of the interview with Mr. Crawford is also improbable. If Soman had not contemplated paying money at all, and there had been no previous understanding with Hanmantrao that money was to be paid, then it is unlikely that Mr. Crawford would have asked for Rs. 1,500 as he is said to have done. If under these circumstances Mr. Crawford had asked for a loan, it is not likely that Soman would have replied in the manner he describes. The natural course would have been for him to have made polite excuses or to have quietly agreed to lend some money. By making a rude answer he was running the risk of undoing all he had done, and of being transferred to Valva after all. If on the other hand he brought the Rs. 1,000 to Poona intending to pay the money as a bribe, if he had come to an understanding with Hanmantrao that he was to pay money, and so had obtained an interview between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, his answer to Mr. Crawford is equally unnatural.

There is nothing suspicious in Mr. Crawford's action in the matter. The order transferring Soman to Valva was a

my appointment was subsequently gazetted in June 1888. I drew the arrears from 1st April, 1887. The next day, or the next day but one after that interview with Mr. Crawford, I paid Rs. 500 to him at his bungalow. I went there and paid the money. This was the savings of my pay. Up to the date of this payment I had not seen the draft again. I next saw the draft about eight or ten days after the payment. There are corrections in the draft, some in Mr. Crawford's writing. The portion in black ink in the body of the document is in the writing of the head clerk, Alienation Department. The letter was sent out on the 30th June, 1887."

Pendse remembers giving instructions for the preparation of the draft referred to, and its being sent to the Commissioner about a week after Kharkar's taking charge, and its being received back two or three days before the 30th of June. There is no other witness in the case.

Mr. Crawford in his evidence gives a direct contradiction to the allegations of Kharkar in the following words :—

"I never asked Kharkar to advance me Rs. 1,500 or any other sum. He never paid me any money whatever, Exhibit KP was submitted to me as a draft. I never delayed the submission of that report for the purpose of putting pressure on Kharkar."

For the fact of the draft remaining with the Commissioner for even two months we have only the word of Pendse and Kharkar; but, assuming their statement on this point to be true, it furnishes no ground for any inference favourable to the case for the prosecution. Kharkar was naturally in a hurry to be confirmed as soon as possible, and moved Pendse to have the draft prepared, which he did apparently as a matter of office routine without any instructions from the Commissioner. The matter was, however, not urgent, so far as the work was concerned; it reached the Commissioner at a busy season; his assistant, Pendse, never reminded him about it, as he admits he used to do in case of the delay of important drafts: and the question itself was one requiring consideration, as it had to undergo the scrutiny of the local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State. The draft, when it returned from the Commissoner, clearly showed that it had not been treated as a mere matter of course, but had been carefully considered, for the Commissioner disapproved of one important proposal contained in it and re-wrote a portion of it. The alterations which Mr. Crawford made were on the whole adverse to Kharkar. Under these circumstances the delay in reporting the appointment for confirmation was not unreasonable. The request of Mr. Crawford for Rs. 1,500 and the payment of Rs. 500 to him by Kharkar are denied by Mr. Crawford, and rest on the unsupported testimony of Kharkar. Kharkar is, however, a witness who comes into court under circumstances which give strong grounds for distrusting his credibility. On the 18th of August and the 10th of September he was examined as a witness in Hanmantro's case with reference to the alleged bribe given by Sindekar. He admitted then that he had made no statement against Mr. Crawford and had no intention of doing so. Only about the 21st of September for the first time did he say that he had given money to Mr. Crawford. He admits that he made this statement in the form of a memorandum to Mr. Ommanney in consequence of Bhimbhai telling him that Mr. Ommanney had received certain information about him,and again he says: "After I gave evidence in Hamantrao's case, Bhimbhai told me Mr. Ommanney had evidence against me, and thereupon I made a statement. Until I knew Mr. Ommanney had evidence against me I did not intend to make a statement." If this is true, it is strange that no such evidence was produced before us. We are of opinion that Mr. Crawford is not guilty of this charge.

(To be continued.)

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

On Tuesday, April 2, in the House of Commons Sir E. Watkins asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the fact that the "Statistical Abstracts Relating to British India" just published shows (pp. 142-143) that the imports into India from the United States of America had increased from a value of £297,717 in 1878 to £1,887,396 in 1887; whether the larger item in these figures is petroleum; why petroleum is not to be found in the classification of the articles of imports; and whether he could state the value of petroleum from the United States imported into India in 1887, and the probable value in the year about to end.

Sir J. Gorst: The answer to the first and second paragraphs is "Yes." In future volumes of the statistical abstracts, petroleum will be shown separately. For the year ending March, 1887, the value of petroleum from the United States imported into India was Rs. 1,136,000, for the year ending March, 1888 Rs. 981,000; and for ten months to Jan. 31, 1889 Rs. 802,000.

THE POSITION OF SILVER.

Mr. Hoylo asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the following remarks made by the Finance Minister for India in his annual financial statement for 1889-90 in reference to the position of silver that:—"The present condition is not one of permanent equilibrium"; and that the action of the United States of America and the Continental nations of Europe might bring on a crisis at any moment, and that no solution of the currency question is possible without international agreement; if so, when might a full report of his speech be expected in this country; and would copies of it be placed in the library for the use of members.

Sir J. Gorst:—The full report should arrive in this country on April 22. A copy shall be placed in the library.

THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Sir E. Watkin asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether information had reached the Colonial Office that a memorial was now being circulated for signature in Ceylon praying for an extension of the term of office as Governor of Sir Arthur Gordon; whether that memorial was circulated with the knowledge of Sir Arthur Gordon and under the influence of his confidential native aide-de-camp, the Maha Mudliyar; whether the memorial had been forwarded to the native headmen, officers of Government, with the request that they would cause it to be signed by the people of the districts under their control, and whether the Secretary of State would cause Sir A. Gordon to take steps to recall the memorial from circulation as having been issued by an officer under his immediate control to native officers of his Government.

Baron H. de Worms: The Secretary of State has seen a statement in a Ceylon newspaper that such a memorial was being circulated by "anonymous individuals calling themselves a committee, to the Mudliyars of the different districts to obtain the signatures of the natives under their influence." It was also stated by an anonymous correspondent that the author of the memorial was the Maha Mudliyar; but the Secretary of State has no reason for believing that the Governor has any knowledge of the matter, and does not propose to issue any instructions to him on the subject.

BIMETALLISM.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been directed to the declaration of the Government of India in this year's budget statement, that "no solution of the currency question is possible without international agreement"; and whether Her Majesty's Government would take any steps to obtain such an international agreement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: If the hon. member by the "currency question" means the question of bimetallism, then it is true that no solution is possible without international agreement. But the point is whether it would be possible even with international agreement. That is a question upon which the Royal Commission is hopelessly divided; but the House will have an opportunity of discussing the matter on the motion of the hon. member for Lincolnshire.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

On the 3rd inst., in answer to Mr. C. Graham, Sir J. Gorst said: Proposals for amending the Indian Factories Act have just been received from the Government of India, and they are now under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

THE Duke of Malborough, Mr. G. Howell, M.P., Mr. R. L. Everett, and others addressed a large meeting of agriculturists at Derby on March 29 in support of the principles of the Bi-metallic League. Sir James Allpost presided, and a resolution was unanimously passed, affirming that the restriction in the use of silver as money has operated harshly on the commercial, agricultural, and labour interests of the country,and urging upon the Government the advisability of inviting an international conference with a view to a common agreement for the free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER-STOWE'S biography, according to *Truth*, is being written by her son, and it will be published in the autumn. I hope the work will contain accounts of Mrs. Stowe's visits to England in 1853, when she was the great lion of the season and in 1856, when she was utterly ignored. Mrs. Stowe has now sunk into a state of imbecility.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

OPENING THE DEFENCE.

THE Parnell Commission was resumed at half-past ten on Tuesday, 2nd inst., at the Royal Courts of Justice, London. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, in view of the speech of Sir C. Russell for the defence. Amongst the earliest arrivals was Mr. Biggar, M.P., who, on entering the Court at five minutes past ten, immediately joined Mrs. Gladstone, who, attired in deep mourning, occupied a seat near the bench. After remaining in conversation with Mrs. Gladstone for a minute or two Mr. Biggar returned to the solicitors' table, where Mr. Parnell wearing a skull cap, was seated close at hand. Mr. Macdonald of the *Times*, accompanied by Mr. Walter, junior, occupied a seat near, and Mr. Houston was to be seen in the back-ground. Amongst others noticed were Lady Conynghame, Lady and Miss Russell, and Mrs. George Lewis. Sir Charles Russell commenced by saying :—

The proceedings of this Commission—this unique Commission—had up to to-day reached the number of 63 days. There had been called some 340 odd witnesses. There had been called 16 District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary force, 98 members of a subordinate kind belonging to that force, a number of landlords and agents, including some convicts, and one Irish priest—one of the class of the Irish community best able to inform their lordships as to the circumstances and condition of the Irish people. There had also been called five expert witnesses—experts on the question of handwriting—Captain O'Shea and the informer Delaney, and he was afraid he must add, Mr. Soames and Mr. Macdonald; whilst the fifth—Mr. Ingliss—was simply called and sworn. Fortunately for Mr. Ingliss's reputation, he was not examined. From these witnesses there had proceeded a very large body of evidence, a great part of which he should have to submit to the Court, was wholly irrelevant to any real question in this case. For this was not an inquiry into the incidents of Irish crime, for crime was known, unhappily, to exist in every community in a greater or less degree, and in a greater degree in communities situated as that in Ireland. He could not but feel, in now rising to address their lordships, that the utter and absolute collapse of the forged letters had taken out of this inquiry its pith and its marrow. It would be idle to effect that their lordships did not know what all the world knew—that, without those letters, there would have been no such Commission as they were now sitting upon, and that those letters were the only foundations upon which rested the most reckless and calumniating of those charges and allegations, into which their lordships were now inquiring. Even if their lordships had the power, he presumed, they could not avoid discharging the duty which the statute cast upon them—of inquiring into the remaining charges and allegations apart from those letters; and it was upon that part of the case that, at the outset of his observations, he purposed to address the Court.

CONSISTENCY IN HOSTILITY.

For ten years it was no exaggeration to say that there had been going on in Ireland a great revolution—social partly political partly. Their lordships were to-day trying that revolution under the Queen's Commission, while in Ireland members of the Queen's Courts, as regularly constituted as that Courts were gathering for the people of Ireland the fruits of that very revolution. The accusers were a company or a partnership or a syndicate—he knew not which—called by the public in ordinary parlance "the *Times*," who if they had been consistent in nothing else had been consistent in their unrelenting, unvarying hostility to the Irish people and to the cause of the Irish people. During the Lord Lieutenancy of Lord Mulgrave, now a good many years ago, the *Times* published these words :—"It has been proved beyond a doubt that Lord Mulgrave has actually invited to dinner that rancourous and foulmouthed ruffian O'Connell." They had there in that writing the keynote of the misgovernment of Ireland. Sir Charles proceeded to trace what he called this hostillity of the *Times* to the Irish people.

THE ROOTS OF IRELAND'S AFFLICTIONS.

It would be necessary (Sir Charles continued) to trouble them with a political retrospect and with the social history of Ireland. He would ask for this part of the case an attentive ear. That he was sure he should have. He wished he could count upon a sympathetic ear. The difficulties in Ireland in 1879—the roots of the difficulties—were deep down in the history of the country, though, as far as the Attorney-General's opening was concerned, Ireland might have dropped down from the firmament and started a new career in 1879. As far as the Attorney-General's opening was concerned, Ireland was a modern Arcadia —a kind of Garden of Eden, before the intrusion of the serpent—a country in which happy patriarchal relations existed between the Irish tenant class and the landlords. The Attorney-General said that there had sprung up in Ireland from 1879, to the disgrace of the country and the character of the people, crimes unknown before. That picture,said Sir Charles Russell, was utterly, absolutely, historically false. The very same things that happened in 1879 and 1883 had happened in former times in Ireland,but in a much greater degree; and from the same cause the same results, in greater volume, had followed, as he should show the Court. If he proved this by facts and figures, then he would have gone far to establish this, that the Land League was not the cause of the troubles of 1879, and that the crimes of 1879 and subsequent years sprung, as previous history and experience showed, from the same causes which received peculiar force, and operated with peculiar effect, in recurrent periods of distress. He would now state the predisposing causes of Irish crime, and so far as he made historical reference, he should cite authorities that were not supposed to be in political accordance with those for whom he was speaking. His authorities were Mr. Lecky, Mr. Froude, and Mr. Goldwin Smith. He (Sir Charles Russell) gathered that the four main predisposing causes were these :—(1)The restrictions of Irish commerce and the suppression of Irish manufactures; (2) the penal code, which, while the commercial legislation had, on the one hand, thrown the people upon the land as their only means of livelihood, on the other hand came in to prevent the bulk of the people acquiring any permanent interest in the land; (3) the uncontrolled power of the landlords in the exaction of oppressive rents; and (4) the general misgovernment of the country, and the consequent mistrust of that Government which was generated thereby in the Irish mind.

A JUSTIFIABLE MOVEMENT.

After quoting eviction statistics in several districts, he resumed :—A period of intense distress affecting specially and particularly certain districts, a recognition by the Government of the day that exceptional legislation was in the interests of the peace of the country, and the policy of the Government endorsed by the vote of the House of Commons, but thrown out by the House of Lords; and nothing done to stay the hands of the victors, the landlords unequal to the occasion. He asked was it human nature to expect that the people—that the leaders of the people—would fold their arms and do nothing. If such a thing had occurred in England would there not have been thundered from every platform in the country the aphorism of Thomas Drummond that property has its duties as well as its rights? And would there not be thundered that still stranger but equally sound and true aphorism of Poulett Scrope that property can have no rights—ought to have no rights—inconsistent with the general welfare of the people. No, the leaders and the Irish people could not be expected to stand by with folded arms. It was true to say of Ireland in that crisis—

Famine is on thy cheeks.
Need and oppression stareth in thine eyes.
Upon thy back hangs ragged misery.
The world is not thy friend, nor the world's law.

Those events taught the Irish people the necessity of combining themselves together resolutely to fight for their lives in that extremity. He did not say that they were not unworthy men who took part in the struggle, but he affirmed that broadly, in its main character and main objects, this was a movement and a combination which was not only justifiable before God and man, but inevitable in the state of things which then existed. If any one doubted that there was a great social evil to be grappled with in the interests of humanity and justice, and asked what was the justification of the movement, he would refer them to the statute-book of the realm, on which since 1879 was clearly traced, indelibly and unmistakably the justification for the position of the Irish leaders and the Irish people. For as sure as he had the honour of standing before their lordships, the Lands Act of 1881, the Arrears Act of 1882, the Purchase Act of 1885, and the further Acts of 1886 and 1887, mainly owed their existence upon the statute-book of the realm, constituting a new charter for the Irish tenant, to the actions of the men who, at the instance of the *Times*, were held up to public obloquy and public odium as criminals and accomplices in criminality before the law. It was literally true that if they went over the history of the last hundred years, and its remedial legislation, they would find that there was hardly one of the measures which had come as a free-will offering of the Legislature, and had not come as the result of agitation—sometimes constitutional, sometimes unconstitutional. That was the justification which in general he had to present to their lordships for the existence of the League in 1879.

WERE THE REFORMERS IN EARNEST.

He proceeded to deal with the formation of the League—its aims, objects, and work. It was composed of men of all classes. Did they come together with criminal intent and design under the sham of a pretended land movement to redress—a pretended land grievance—or did they come together as men earnest for their country, anxious in this time of trouble to lift from its shoulders at least part of the oppressive burden that lay upon it? Upon their lordships' answer to that question must depend the issue of the Commission on this part of the case. For let it not be forgotten, the case which the Attorney-General had been instructed to put forward was not a case of crime accidental or incidental to the stirring up of the popular feeling of the community upon a question as to which they were deeply interested. The case of the Attorney-General was that they met together, and of design and forethought calculated and deliberately applied a system of murder and outrage, under the cloak and pretence of a land movement?

Sir Charles Russell, in continuing his address for the defence on the 4th inst., gave an account of the imprisonment of the leaders of the Land League in 1881 under Mr. Forster's Coercion Act, and argued that as natural result this course was followed by the disorganisation of the League all over the country, and they were therefore not so well able to produce books, accounts, and documents of the League as they would have been under other circumstances. Some books found their way to Paris, and others to London, into the custody of Mr. Maloney. That individual had been subpœned by the *Times*, but the Attorney-General had not thought fit to produce the books. Sir Charles Russell complained that the arrests of the League leaders could not be justified and naturally resulted in intensifying the local excitement. It also made men who, upon their own merits would not have excited public sympathy, martyrs in the eyes of the people. To such an extent was this the case that the title ex-suspect came to be used as a term of honour. The result of these arrests was to break up the controlling power of the organisation, create widespread and increasing discontent, and increase crime. The "no-rent manifesto" could not have had anything like such an effect under other circumstances.

LETTERS AND LAND ACTS.

Sir C. Russell then proceeded to express surprise that, considering the *Times* had exceptional advantages in having all the means of knowledge of the executive, they had produced so little that was incriminatory against this widespread organisation. There was only one letter—that of the dead man Timothy Horan—that afforded the shadow of a shade of foundation for the reckless statement that the ordinary machinery of the organisation was the employment and payment of men for the purpose of committing outrage. He went through the long list of documents produced by the witnesses for the *Times*, and contended that they did not support this allegation. He also commented on the manner in which the police had made raids for documents, speaking of them as high-handed proceedings that had no legal warranty. Coming next to the Land Act of 1881, Sir Charles said that if it had been passed 15 years ago it would undoubtedly have changed the social condition of the people of Ireland. It came too late, and only after pressure that was not always constitutional, which weakened its efficacy and deprived it of its grace. He went through the list of Land Bills which had failed to be passed during the 10 years preceding 1881, and said they failed not because the need was less, but because the *vis inertia* of the public mind had not been overcome.

A TEDIOUS REVIEW.

Reviewing the shortcomings of the Act, which though a great Charter for the Irish tenantry, had not been a success, he said that in the first place it excluded the leaseholder from its provisions. In the second the provision against taxation for tenants' improvements, was inoperative in some cases. The Act also excluded town farms; worked with regard to turbary rights in a way to keep tenants out of the Land Courts; it had no provision for the case of labourers, it was not retrospective, it was not automatic in its action, and it did not deal with arrears. Upon each of these points he wished to say something.

The President: I do not see the bearing of your criticism of this Act upon any question before us.

Sir Charles Russell said he wished to meet the argument of the Attorney-General that the unprecedented advantages conferred upon the tenants by this Act left them nothing to agitate for, and also to show how the members of Parliament incriminated before the Commission dealt with that Act, with a view to prove their desire to aid the peace of the country. He proceeded with his criticism on the shortcomings of the Act, also reading extracts from the published criticisms of others. He likewise commented on the action of the House of Lords in appointing a committee to inquire into the working of the Land Act, and so paralysing the action of the Land Court. In consequence of this, he argued, it was necessary to maintain and excite public opinion in Ireland.

The court adjourned—on the application of Sir C. Russell—until Tuesday, 9th inst. Sir Charles hinted that he should ask their lordships to issue an order to bring up Messrs. O'Brien and E. Harrington in custody for examination.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. BRIGHT.

THE interment of the late Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., took place on March 30, in the Burial Ground attached to the Meeting House of the Society of Friends at Rochdale. The route from One Ash to the graveyard was crowded by a reverent and sorrowing people. Among those present, in addition to members of the family, were Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., the Dean of Manchester, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., Mr. W. Mather, M.P., Mr. R. Leake, M.P., Mr. J. W. Maclure, M.P. The deputations followed. None but those who possessed tickets were admitted to the Meeting House. The coffin was borne from the hearse by eight workmen of Messrs. Bright's firm, and placed by the grave-side. The mourners gathered round, and a period of silence for private meditation followed, in accordance with the custom of the Society of Friends. A brief address was then given at the grave-side by Mr. W. S. Lean, of Acworth College. The coffin was next lowered into the grave, four wreaths remaining upon it. One, of immortelles from her Majesty, had attached to it an autograph card with the words, "A mark of respect." A second was sent by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Of the others, one was from Messrs. Bright's workpeople and the second from Miss Cobden, "In loving memory of my father's best friend." After the coffin was lowered another period for silent meditation followed, and afterwards the funeral party went into the chapel where a meeting for worship was held. This was followed by another large meeting in the afternoon in the Public Hall. In the afternoon the general public were admitted into the burial-ground, where they had a glimpse of the open grave.

The same afternoon a special service in memory of Mr. Bright was held in Westminster Abbey, the officiating clergy being Dean Bradley, Archdeacon Farrar, Canon Westacott, and Canon Rowsell. Among the large congregation which assembled in the Abbey were the Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Childers, Lord Monk-Bretton, Sir A. Otway, General Arthur Ellis (for the Prince of Wales), Colonel Colville (for the Duke of Cambridge), Lord Brabourne, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Ashbourne, the Lord Advocate, Mr. D. Plunket, Mr. R. Spencer, Sir L. Pelly, Mr. Caine, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Sir J. Pease, Mr. Baumann, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Ritchie, Earl Compton, Mr. G. Bruce, Sir J. Colomb, Sir W. Barttelot, Sir H. Havelock-Allan, and other M.P.'s. At the commencement of the service Mr. W. J. Winter played Schubert's "Funeral March." Dean Bradley then delivered an impressive address.

THE East London agent of the Nyassa Lake Company has received news that the emissary from the Sultan of Zanzibar to Korongas, on the north-west coast of Lake Nyassa, has failed to settle the disputes, and that fighting has been resumed between the company and the Arabs. It being thought that the position of the company's officials may possibly be precarious, it is stated that pressure from the British Government is urgently needed to induce the Portuguese to allow war material to be imported across their territory.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HOW INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS ARE MULCTED.

THE fall in silver, writes the *Daily Telegraph*, is a matter which has to be impressed upon ordinary Britons by a series of demonstrations; but it comes home to many an Indian Civil servant without a word of necessary exposition. It touches his pocket, it gravely retrenches his income; he has less to spend on the education of his daughters or the advancement of his sons; he has less to look forward to in old age. There are great currency experts who assure him that he does not suffer at all; they know that the shoe does not pinch, although the wearer is agonised by the pain. They beg him to believe that what the world sees is an appreciation of gold, and that, though a hundred or a thousand rupees buy fewer sovereigns than they did twenty years ago, yet, when measured against corn, or meat or clothes, in India itself, they are of the old value. It is doubtful whether this is quite true; but, even if it were, it would not mend the matter. An Englishman serves his Queen and country in India, not intending to stay there all his life. The climate forbids it, and long service entitles him eventually to repose in the land of his birth and amongst his own people. Therefore the value of the rupee in England is of prospective importance to him. Beyond this, he has to make, on account of his health, periodical visits to England, and then the decreased value of the coins in which he is paid his furlough allowance is a very serious matter. There is another consideration. The Englishman in India is generally a married man. Often compelled by duty to reside in places where there are few or no white men, the company of a wife is of infinite value—it becomes almost a necessary of existence. English women and English children, however, cannot always live in India; even occasional trips to the Hills only mitigate the evils of those "branding summers" of the plains which have to be endured by functionaries tied to the official stake. Then, what father can see his children "peak and pine" in an exhausting climate, while as they grow the necessities of their education compel him to send them home? Thus, nearly every Indian servant, except the youngest, has a double drain upon him—the cost of household life in India, and the expenses of supporting and educating part of his family in England. Consequently it will be seen, that when he makes remittances, and pays in gold for his wife and children at home, the decline in the value of silver is a very serious enhancement of the pains and perils of Indian life.

It may be thought that this misfortune is inevitable; that all Indian officials feel it in common; that it is, like "a visitation of Providence," to be submitted to without a murmur, because, like death, it taps equally at all doors. This is a mistake; it is not a general calamity. Some Civil servants in India escape it, while others are allowed to suffer. For many years the average value of the rupee was two shillings; it was sometimes a little more, sometimes a little less; but the exchange was so steady that in all official documents five hundred rupees were referred to as equal to fifty pounds. At that period a rule was made that all "Covenanted" servants in India should receive their pensions at home at a fixed rate of exchange—ten rupees to the pound sterling. This was also extended to officers of the army or navy and to clergymen. The English officials in India were at that time nearly all "Covenanted" servants; they went out under a strict contract entitling them to certain pay and pension. There were then few Englishmen in India, and natives formed the bulk of what was called the "Uncovenanted" service: they were employed in India, lived in India on their retirement, and were naturally paid their pensions in rupees only. Gradually, and especially since the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, many Englishmen were appointed to posts in India, and fell under the head of the "Uncovenanted" section, simply because they did not belong to the regular Civil Service. This section has steadily increased in number and importance. It now includes the Departments of Public Works, Telegraphs, Forests, Finance, Education, Geological Survey, Post Office, and Police. In all these departments men have served and still serve the State, placing at the disposal of the Government great gifts of science and learning or devoting years of labour to some of the most difficult problems of active administration. Yet all these gentlemen are visited with cruel injustice simply because they do not belong to the Covenanted Service! The youngest man who passes examination at home is treated, as regards pensions, with more liberality than is extended to the most able and accomplished men of science, educationist, or police officer who has given years of his life to an exhausting work. The "Covenanted" servant receives his pension in gold on the footing that ten rupees make a pound, while the "Uncovenanted" man gets only fourteen or fifteen shillings for his ten rupees. There are about fifteen hundred European officials in India who are thus deprived of the fair reward of their long work. They entered the service when the rupee was worth two shillings; they were told that five thousand rupees a year meant five hundred a year at home, while now it fluctuates between three hundred and fifty and three hundred and sixty pounds per annum. These men thus treated are of the same flesh and blood as the Covenanted servants. They have in nearly all cases equal, in some superior, duties. Yet while the more than four thousand Covenanted men have nothing to complain of as regards pensions, the fifteen hundred "Uncovenanted" officials come home to find their incomes shrinking to about two-thirds of what they had fairly anticipated. In a statement of their case now before us they put the matter plainly: "We are non-domiciled Europeans. This means that we are imported for service in a foreign country, and we require from time to time to take furlough to England to recruit our health. We have to send our wives and children home, partly for the same reason, and partly that the latter may be educated there. Our furlough pay is reduced in the same proportion as our pensions, and for the same reason, being paid to us at the current rate of exchange and subject to no minimum. Our remittances to England for the maintenance and education of our families are in the same way and for the same reasons largely increased, so that it is almost impossible for us to supplement our pensions by any savings. We are consequently heavy sufferers throughout our service, and after our service is done, for we are never certain from day to day of being able to rely on a fixed income to meet certain charges . . . We alone stand in this position. All other non-domiciled Europeans employed in this country, Covenanted civil servants, officers of the army, whether in civil or military employment, clergymen, and others receive sterling pensions when they retire. The native and domiciled servants of Government do not suffer as we do. Their pay and pension are both given in the country in which they live and intend to stay."

This may seem to be a small matter, because it only affects fifteen hundred persons. Yet deliberate injustice committed by a Government is always a matter of importance. The privilege which protects the Covenanted servants, the chaplains, and the officers of the army and navy, is a proof that the State can redress such grievances, and thinks it right to redress them. Beyond the morality of the question, there is the policy of the matter. We hold India through the vigour, mental and bodily, of Englishmen willing to expatriate themselves for years in a foreign country and to endure a hostile climate. Can we expect in future the best kind of candidates if we offer them not a fixed salary and fixed pension, but nominal rewards that fluctuate with the price of silver? The five hundred pounds per annum of twenty years ago is now about three hundred and fifty pounds; if the rupee went down to a shilling it would be a hundred a year less—that is half what it was in 1869. The departments affected by this economic revolution are some of the most important in India. The Education men have done splendid work under very difficult circumstances. On the Public Works officials depends the material progress of India, already great, but with room for almost illimitable development. The police have to deal, not with a civilised European population, but with races and districts where highway robbery and conspiracies to kill are as common as they were in the worst parts of the Old Continent in the darkest period of the Middle Ages. The men who have to manage these matters spend many hot summers in exile, separated from their families, sometimes for years, sometimes for decades at a time, deprived of home comforts and home joys, cheered only by the hope of a modest competence for their old age. Now, through no fault of their own, they see their prospective pension cut down by a third, and, while their comrades called "Covenanted" are exempted from all loss, they alone endure the injustice and the wrong. Yet the redress of the grievance would cost only thirty-five thousand a year at present, and never amount to more than seventy thousand a year as the maximum charge. Surely the rulers of India can afford as much as this to remedy an indisputable wrong.

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THE FLIGHT OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

GENERAL BUULANGER, as Reuter informed us, has fled from France and taken refuge in Brussels.

In accordance with the decision thus arrived at General Boulanger went a little before seven o'clock on Monday, 1st inst., to the house of a lady residing in the Rue de Berri. As he was entering the house the detective set to watch him took up his position near the door, and awaited his exit. About eight o'clock the General appeared in a long dark-grey ulster, the collar of which was turned up so as almost entirely to hide the face. He was smoking a large cigar, his hat was pulled down over his eyes, and he was accompanied by a lady. The first cab that passed was hailed, and the two travellers took their places in it. Soon afterwards they stopped, and left it to get into another. This manœuvre they repeated several times. The cabs made several deviations from the direct road before arriving at the Nord Station, but the detective never lost sight for a moment of the vehicle containing the two. At the station the General took the train which leaves at 9-45. He passed through the waiting-rooms, taking the utmost care not to be recognized. When the detective who followed him was certain that he had left Paris he gave information to the Prefect of Police, who in turn communicated with the Minister of the Interior. The general, it appears, was apprehensive of being arrested at the frontier. He accordingly alighted at a station just short of the frontier, and there engaged a cab, which conveyed him into Belgium, where he took the next train to Brussels. He arrived there at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. The lady returned to Paris on Wednesday.

THE GENERAL'S DECLARATIONS IN BRUSSELS.

General Boulanger, on Wednesday (3rd inst.), went to Mons to confer with M. Rochefort and other friends, and returned to Brussels in company with M. Rochefort, Count Dillon, and his secretary. The General, who is staying at the Hotel Mengelle, received on Wednesday afternoon a number of Brussels journalists. In the course of conversation with them he said that he would probably remain in Brussels until the French general elections in October. He added that he left Paris on Monday evening, having been warned by those who would have had to arrest him on the following day. He was obliged to preserve his liberty in order to accomplish his task, which he, as the representative of the men of order, would fulfil by legal means. He was ready to appear before the ordinary tribunals, but not before the Senate, which would certainly condemn him. In six months, after the elections, those who had caused his exile would be exiled themselves. The General entertained his friends at dinner in the evening. M. Rochefort pretends that it was intended to assassinate General Boulanger, and says he expects to overthrow the French Government within a week.

MANIFESTO FROM BRUSSELS.

From Brussels on Wednesday General Boulanger issued the following manifesto:—"Frenchmen! Those who hold power without regard for the public conscience have attempted to force a public Prosecutor to draw up an indictment against me which can only be heard before an exceptional tribunal constituted by exceptional laws. I will never submit to the jurisdiction of a Senate composed of men blinded by personal ambition and foolish rancour, and the consciousness of their unpopularity. The duties imposed upon me by the suffrages of all French men legally consulted prohibit me from lending myself to any arbitrary act tending to suppress our liberties, and showing contempt for our laws or implying an intention of disregarding the national will. The day on which I am called to appear before our national judges (magistrates or juries) I will reply to the accusation which good sense and public equity have already repelled. I will consider myself in honour bound to respond to the summons of these magistrates, who will know how to decide fairly between the country and those who for too long a time have been engaged in corrupting it, imposing upon it, and ruining it. Continuing to work here without ceasing for the enfranchisement of my fellow-citizens, I shall await in this country of freedom the day when the general elections will at last have made the Republic habitable, honest, and free."

General Boulanger's friends contend that his flight was a master-stroke of policy. Some of them allege that the specially selected body of police charged with the duty of arresting him were instructed to shoot him, on the ground that he would resist. His Committee have published a declaration to the effect that they all but unanimously advised him to leave France, as, once arrested, his life would be in danger.

General Boulanger has told M. Calmette, of the *Figaro*, that by leaving France he conceived he had turned the tables upon the Government. He said :—

"I went away because, in defiance of all existing laws, I was about to be arrested. M. Constans, the Home Secretary, had decided not to wait for the authorisation of the Chamber, and had given orders with which one of those charged with their execution acquainted me. I was to be arrested on leaving my house early on Tuesday morning. I was to be taken to the Conciergerie; and at the meeting of the Chamber that afternoon M. Tirard was to have got into the tribune and asked it to validate the arrest. This would have been readily voted by the gang who are preying upon the country and ruining it. I determined to baffle that plan. I may add that for one month past my friends, Messrs Naquet, Laisant, Turquet, Laguerre, and others, had warned me that I was about to fall into the hands of banditti, who would keep me in secret confinement to prevent my conducting the next election. For a long time I turned a deaf ear to their entreaties to take my departure; but, when the new Procureur-General was appointed, and I was made acquainted with the illegal decision of the Cabinet, I determined to leave Paris. If the application to prosecute me should be abandoned, I shall return to Paris next week; if it be voted, I shall, from Brussels, direct the National Party, and organise the undoubted victory of universal suffrage. I shall not leave this baffled Ministry a single day's rest."

At the meeting of the Chamber on the afternoon of Thursday, 4th instant, M. Meline, the President, rose and said—"I have received from the Minister of Justice an application from the Procureur-General for leave to prosecute a member of this House."

Then there arose such a storm as I have never witnessed. The members of the Right rose in their seats and raised a deafening uproar, which the majority met by counter demonstrations of an equally noisy and disorderly character. In the babel of sound that prevailed no articulate utterance could possibly reach the galleries. This lasted for about ten minutes, M. Meline subsiding into his seat and throwing up his hands in the midst of the turmoil. But there are limits to the power of human lungs, and presently a lull was brought about by sheer exhaustion. It appeared that all this noise was due to the fact that the Right and the Boulangists conceived that the requisition of the Procureur-General should be read, not by the President, but by the Minister of Justice. M. Meline, however, remained firm, and proceeded to read the document arraigning General Boulanger, amid a running fire of interruption and deafening uproar.

Amid much tumult the censure was voted. A violent personal altercation between M. Germain Casse, Radical, and M. de Susini, Boulangist, protracted this unseemly scene. Finally, the President shouted: "I am going to read the document; if you do not choose to listen, so much the worse for you."

The following are extracts from the indictment against M. Boulanger.

"Mr. President,—I request you will lay before the Chamber of Deputies the present letter, in which I demand that it be pleased to authorise proceedings against General Boulanger, on the charges of (1) conspiring, with a view to change or destroy the Government of France; (2) Committing acts, to carry out such conspiracy, constituting a felonious attempt against the State, acts provided for by Articles 87, 88, and 89 of the Penal Code. The existence of this conspiracy can be doubted by no one. For a long time past it has disturbed public opinion, and a certain indiscreet exultation in some quarters has marked every phase of it. Its object and character have been notoriously revealed by the concert between General Boulanger and the several Pretenders whom the Government of the Republic has previously felt it its duty to exclude from French territory. It is desirable to trace this conspiracy to its starting-point, and to recall the manœuvres by which General Boulanger has endeavoured to create a political position for himself, and pave the way for his Dictatorship, in defiance of the internal peace of the country. At a meeting organised at the house of M. Laguerre, M. Boulanger asserted that he had secured powerful support in the Army, that several garrisons were prepared to march with him, and that even in Paris he had secured a nucleus of faithful followers in most regiments. It was impossible for our noble Army to retain such a soldier in its ranks. A Court of Inquiry was held, and General Boulanger was adjudged guilty of grave faults against discipline. He was removed from the roll of the Army, and thus became eligible and immediately came forward as a candidate for the Nord. From that time forth M. Boulanger clearly set himself up as a Pretender, and openly proclaimed his intention to put down the Republic, and reconstruct it after his own model. All the avowed enemies of the Republic arrayed themselves around him, knowing full well what he meant to do with it. He had a court, and administration of his own. The serial numbers of his *Histoire Populaire* literally flooded the country. He had sovereign honours paid him in certain towns selected by his friends, and commanded for himself and his entourage very large amounts of money, not supplied by electioneering subscriptions, or his own private fortune. The plot framed appeared to be so solid that M. Boulanger promised his allies he would shortly be Chief of the State, by the aid of means of quite elementary simplicity, of which the surest consisted in driving out the Senate by the mob.

At the close of the reading of the document, the excitement grew to fever heat, the Bonapartists and Boulangists insisting that the document should have been read by the Ministry of Justice. The scene beggared description. Ultimately, after violent speeches by M. Laur, who contended that he and his friends ought to be included in the prosecution of General Boulanger, it was decided that the sitting should be suspended, to enable the Bureaux to appoint a Committee to report on the application of the Procureur-General, and resumed at six o'clock.

On the House reassembling at twenty-five minutes past six, M. Sabatier read the report, which was to the effect that the Committee had decided, by ten to one, in favour of leave being granted to prosecute General Boulanger.

M. le Herisse.—He went away to escape the knife and the poison cup (uproar).

M. Sabatier added that

MR. STANLEY'S JOURNEY TO THE ALBERT NYANZA.

THE letters despatched by Mr. Stanley in August, and at the beginning of September last from the Aruwimi, have at length arrived in England, and we subjoin some of the more interesting passages. Though not carrying the tidings of Mr. Stanley's proceedings further back than the north to Tippoo Tib, which we printed on the 16th of January, these documents enable us for the first time to ascertain, with something like completeness, the particulars of his remarkable journey to and from the Albert Nyanza. They also put us for the first time in possession of some precise acquaintance with the position of Emin Pasha in the Equatorial Province. The narrative naturally resolves itself into three divisions. The first and longest relates to the six months' march from the Yambuya camp to the Albert Nyanza, and the four months' delay before the men they were in search of appeared in the camp; the second to the writer's four weeks' stay with Emin Pasha; and the third to the comparatively uneventful return march of eighty-two days to the Aruwimi. A fourth section—namely the journey back again, and the incidents which have happened between the 4th of September and the present date—has still to come.

DEPARTURE FROM YAMBUYA.—HOSTILITY OF THE NATIVES.

Leaving the Yambuya camp on the 28th of June, 1887, with 389 men, Stanley's route lay for 160 days through that dense forest which covers all the lowlands of Africa for hundreds of miles from the coast until the central grassy plateau is reached. From the very first the natives appear to have been unfriendly, firing their villages in advance of the column, and under cover of the smoke, attacking the travellers. Every art which ingenuity or malice could devise was put into practice to the detriment of the expedition. But the commander marched doggedly on, for the most part following the course of the river, in order to benefit by what slight aid the canoes conveying some of the heavy baggage afforded to the porters. For nearly three weeks the expedition never halted for a single day, and in July they rested only four times. On the twenty-fifth day out the first sign of disorganization in the party began by two men deserting, and in August the first death cast its shadow on the spirits of the survivors. Then, on the 13th of August, the natives, whose hostility had hitherto not resulted in any fatality, managed to kill five men with poisoned arrows and to wound Lieutenant Stairs.

STANLEY'S MEETING WITH AN ARAB CARAVAN.

Even this loss was not so serious as that which was soon to befall them. Mr. Stanley had specially selected the Congo route in order to avoid the Arab slave-traders and their certain attempts to tamper with his people. His feelings may, therefore, be imagined when, on the last day of August, he fell in with a caravan in charge of Ugarrowwa, whose former familiarity with white men in his capacity of servant to Captain Speke did not prevent him tempting twenty-six of Mr. Stanley's party to desert. Misfortunes soon thickened. Hitherto the store with which they had started from the Aruwimi had been their main dependence. These now began to grow scarce, and the devastation which the Arabs had caused rendered it almost impossible to obtain any food on the line of march. Hunger, therefore, was added to their calamities, and disease supervening, the commander found it necessary to leave fifty-six men in charge of Ugarrowwa. At the settlement of Kilonga-Longa troubles thickened still further. This man was a Zanzibar slave of Abed bin Salim, an Arab slaver of the worst reputation, and it was soon seen how well the men had profited by the lessons of the master.

"AN AWFUL MONTH."

With regard to this part of his journey, Mr. Stanley writes:—"This proved an awful month to us; not one member of the expedition, white or black, will ever forget it. The advance numbered 273 souls on leaving Ugarrowwa's, because out of 309 we had lost 66 men by desertion and death between Yambuya and Ugarrowwa's, and had left fifty-six men sick in the Arab station. And on reaching Kilonga-Longa's we discovered we had lost fifty-five men by starvation and desertion. We had lived principally on wild fruit, fungi, and a large flat bean-shaped nut. The slaves of Abed bin Salim did their utmost to ruin the expedition, short of open hostilities They purchased rifles, ammunition, clothing, so that when we left their station we were beggared, and our men were absolutely naked. We were so weak physically that we were unable to carry the boat and about seventy loads of goods; we therefore left these goods and boat at Kilonga-Longa's under Surgeon Parke and Captain Nelson, the latter of whom was unable to march, and after twelve days' march we arrived at a native settlement called Ibwiri. Between Kilonga-Longa's and Ibwiri our condition had not improved. The Arab devastation had reached within a few miles of Ibwiri—a devastation so complete that there was not one native hut standing between Ugarrowwa's and Ibwiri, and what had not been destroyed, and turned the whole region into a horrible wilderness."

DEMORALIZATION AND EXECUTIONS.

At Ibwiri they reached, on the 31st of August, a land of plenty, though the men had become so demoralized by their sufferings that they refused to believe that they were now within a comparatively short distance of the lake. "They turned a deaf ear to our prayers and entreaties; for, driven by hunger and suffering, they sold their rifles and equipments for a few ears of Indian corn, deserted with the ammunition," and were altogether so refractory that, finding milder measures unavailing, two of the worst offenders were executed as a warning to the others. "We halted thirteen days in Ibwiri and revelled on fowls, goats, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, yams, beans, etc. The supplies were inexhaustible, and the people glutted themselves; the effect was such that I had 173—one was killed by an arrow—mostly sleek and robust men when I set out for the Albert Nyanza on the 24th of November. There were still 126 miles to the Lake; but given food such a distance seemed nothing."

EMERGING FROM THE "GLOOMY FOREST."

"On the 1st of December we sighted the open country from the top of a ridge connected with Mount Pisgah, so named from our first view of the land of promise and plenty. On the 5th of December we emerged upon the plains, and deadly gloomy forest was behind us. After 160 days' continuous gloom we saw the light of broad day shining all around us and making all things beautiful. We thought we had never seen grass so green or country so lovely. The men literally yelled and leaped with joy and raced over the ground with their burdens. Ah! this was the old spirit of former expeditions successfully completed all of a sudden revived."

A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

Still the difficulties of the expedition were far from being at an end. On the 9th of December they came to the country of powerful Chief Mazamboni. The villages were scattered over a great extent of country so thickly that there was no other road except through their villages or fields. "From a long distance the natives had sighted us and were prepared. We [illegible] hill as soon as we arrived in the centre of a [illegible] about four p.m. on the 9th of December [illegible]ilding a zareeba as fast as bill[illegible]d. The war-cries were ter[illegible] sent pealing across the [illegible]athered by hundreds [illegible] drums announced [illegible]e. Such natives [illegible]ittle effort, and [illegible]w, the first [illegible]e night [illegible] the [illegible] to

and assaulted the first village and took it. The sharpshooters did their work effectively, and drove the descending natives rapidly up the slope until it became a general flight. Meantime Mr. Jephson was not idle. He marched straight up the valley east, driving the people back, and taking their villages as he went. By three p.m. there was not a native visible anywhere, except on one small hill about a mile and a half west of us."

"PREPARE YOURSELVES FOR A SIGHT OF NYANZA."

On the 12th the march was resumed, and in the course of that day and the following there were several little fights with the enemy. At 1 p.m. on the 13th Mr. Stanley cried out. "Prepare yourselves for a sight of Nyanza." The men murmured and doubted, and said, "Why does the master continually talk to us in this way? Nyanza, indeed! Is not this a plain, and can we not see mountains at least four days march ahead of us?" Mr. Stanley knew well where he was, however. "At 1-30 p.m. the Albert Nyanza was below them. Now it was my turn to jeer and scoff at the doubters; but as I was about to ask them what they saw, so many came to kiss my hands and beg my pardon that I could not say a word. This was my reward. The mountains, they said, were the mountains of Unyoro, or rather its lofty plateau wall. Kavalli, the objective point of the expedition, was six miles from us as the crow flies. We were at an altitude of 5,200ft. above the sea. The Albert Nyanza was over 2,900ft. below us. We stood in 1 deg. 20min. N. lat.; the south-end of the Nyanza lay largely mapped about six miles south of this position. After a short halt to enjoy the prospect we commenced the ragged and stony descent."

ACCESS TO THE LAKE REFUSED.

The natives tried to harass the expedition as it descended the hill-side, but were successfully driven off At 9 a.m. on the 14th Mr. Stanley reached the village of Karkongo, situate at the south-west corner of the Albert Lake. Three hours were spent attempting to make friends. This signally failed. "They would not allow us to go to the lake, because we might frighten their cattle. They would not exchange blood-brotherhood with us, because they never heard of any good people coming from the west side of the lake. They would not accept any present from us, because they did not know who we were. They would give us water to drink, and they would show us our road up to Nyam Sassic. But from these singular people we learnt that they had heard there was a white man at Unyoro, but they had never heard of any white men being on the west side; nor had they seen any steamers on the lake. There were no canoes to be had, except such as would hold the men, etc. There was no excuse for quarrelling: the people were civil enough, but they did not want us near them. We, therefore, were shown the path, and followed it a few miles, when we camped about half a mile from the lake.

A DEADLOCK.

The leader now began to consider his position under the light thrown upon it by the conversation with the Kakongo natives. "My couriers from Zanzibar had evidently not arrived, or I presume Emin Pasha, with his two steamers, would have paid the south-west side of the lake a visit to prepare the natives for our coming. My boat was at Kilonga-Longa's, 190 miles distant. There was no canoe obtainable, and to seize a canoe without the excuse of a quarrel my conscience would not permit. There was no tree anywhere of a size to make canoes. Wadelai was a terrible distance off for an expedition so reduced as ours. We had used five cases of cartriages in five days of fighting on the plain. A month of such fighting must exhaust our stock. There was no plan suggested which seemed feasible to me, except that of retreating to Ibwiri, build a fort, send a party back to Kilonga-Longa's for our boat, store up every load in the fort not conveyable, leave a garrison in the fort to hold it, and raise corn for us, march back again to the Albert Lake, and send the boat to search for Emin Pasha. This was the plan which, after lengthy discussions with my officers, I resolved upon."

MR. STANLEY INDISPOSED.

In the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, Mr. Stanley carried out his plan to the letter. On the march they were again troubled by the natives; but little mischief was done by them. Soon after reaching Ibwiri Mr. Stanley was attacked with gastritis and an abscess on the arm; but after a month's careful nursing by Dr. Parke, he recovered. After a rest of forty-seven days the expedition again set out for Albert Nyanza. On passing through Mazamboni's country they had a friendly reception this time. "Food was supplied gratis; cattle, goats, sheep, and fowls were also given in such abundance that our people lived royally."

A MESSAGE FROM EMIN PASHA.

One day's march from the Nyanza the natives came from Kavali and said that a white man named "Malejja" had given their chief a black packet to give to me, his son. Would I follow them? "Yes, to-morrow," I answered, "and if your words are true I will make you rich." They remained with us that night, telling us wonderful stories about "big ships as large as islands, filled with men," etc., which left no doubt in our mind that this white man was Emin Pasha. The next day's march brought us to the Chief Kavali, and after a while he handed me a note from Emin Pasha, covered with a strip of black American oil-cloth. The note was to the effect "that as there had been a native rumour to the effect that a white man had been seen at the south end of the lake, he had gone in his steamer to make inquiries, but had been unable to obtain reliable information, as the natives were terribly afraid of Kabba-Rega, King of Unyoro, and connected every stranger with him. However, the wife of the Nyam Sassic chief had told a native ally of his, named Mogo, that she had seen us in Mrusuma (Mazamboni's country). He, therefore, begged me to remain where I was until he could communicate with me. The note was signed "(Dr.) Emin," and dated March 26.

MEETING BETWEEN EMIN AND MR. STANLEY.

"On the 29th of April we once again reached the bivouac-ground occupied by us on the 18th of December, and at 5 P.M. of that day I saw the *Khedive*, steamer, about seven miles away, steaming up towards us. Soon after 7 P.M. Emin Pasha and Signor Casati and Mr. Jephson arrived at our camp, where they were heartily welcomed by all of us. The next day we moved to a better camping-place, about three miles above Nyam Sassic, and at this spot Emin Pasha also made his camp. We were together until the 25th of May."

MR. STANLEY'S RETURN TO MEET MAJOR BARTTELOT.

On the 25th of May Mr. Stanley began his return journey, with the intention of meeting Major Barttelot and the convoy of stores that officer had been left in charge of. This journey was comparatively uneventful. Stanley had resolved to dispense with European officers, in order not to hamper himself with the medicines and modest luxuries their state of health might require. On the way he overtook the remnant of the couriers he had despatched to Barttelot, sorely scarred by wounds and reduced by death, and on the 17th of August met at Bunalya Mr. Bonny, who had the melancholy tale to tell him with which the world has long ago been familiar.

A DISMAL REPORT AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE REAR COLUMN.

Mr. Stanley gives the following account of the opening of his conversation with Mr. Bonny:—

"Well, my dear Bonny, where is the Major?"

"He is dead, sir; shot by the Manyuema about a month ago."

"Good God! And Mr. Jameson?" "He has gone to Stanley Falls to try and get some more men from Tippoo Tib."

"And Mr. Troup?" "Mr. Troup has gone home, sir, invalided."

"Hem! Well, where is Ward?" "Mr. Ward is at Bengala, sir."

"Heavens alive! then you are the only one here?" "Yes, sir."

Mr. Stanley goes on to say:—"I found the rear [illegible]olumn a terrible wreck. Out of 257 men there were [illegible]ly seventy-one remaining. Out of seventy-one only [illegible]-two, on mustering them, seemed fit for service, and [illegible] mostly were scarecrows. The advance had [illegible]ned the march from Yambuya to Bunalya in [illegible]days, despite native opposition. The rear [illegible]formed the same distance in forty-three [illegible]rding to Mr. Bonny, during the thirteen [illegible]wenty days that had elapsed since I had [illegible]ya, the record is only one of disaster, [illegible] and death. I have not the heart to go [illegible]e details, many of which are incredible, and, [illegible]d, I have not the time; for excepting Mr. Bonny, [illegible]ve no one to assist me in reorganizing the [illegible]dition. There are still far more loads than I can [illegible]; at the same time articles needful are missing. [illegible]instance, I left Yambuya with only a short [illegible]aigning kit, leaving my reserve of clothing and [illegible]nal effects in charge of the officers."

MR. STANLEY REPORTED DEAD.

[illegible]n December some deserters from the advance [illegible]lumn reached Yambuya to spread the report that I [illegible]as dead. They had no papers with them, but the [illegible]fficers seemed to accept the report of these deserters [illegible]s a fact, and in January Mr. Ward, at an officers' [illegible]ness meeting, proposed that my instructions [illegible]hould be cancelled. The only one who appears to [illegible]ave dissented was Mr. Bonny. Accordingly, my per[illegible]al kit, medicines, soap, candles, and provisions were sent down the Congo as 'superfluities!' Thus, after making this immense personal sacrifice to relieve them and cheer them up, I find myself naked and deprived of even the necessaries of life in Africa. But, strange to say, they have kept two hats and four pairs of boots, and a flannel jacket, and I propose to go back to Emin Pasha and across Africa with this truly African kit. Livingstone, poor fellow, was all in patches when I met him; but it will be the reliever himself who will be in patches this time. Fortunately, not one of my officers will envy me, for their kits are intact—it was only myself that was dead." In the hurry of preparation for his return journey, Mr. Stanley adds a few particulars as to the remaining strength of the expedition and as to the position and intentions of Emin Pasha. "I brought 131 Zanzibaris here. I left fifty-nine at Fort Bodo—total 190 men out of 389; loss, 50 per cent. At Yambuya I left 257 men; there are only seventy-one left, ten of whom will never leave this camp—loss, over 70 per cent. This proves that though the sufferings of the advance were unprecedented, the mortality was not so great as in camp at Yambuya. The survivors of the march are all robust, while the survivors of the rear column are thin and most unhealthy-looking."

POSITION AND INTENTIONS OF EMIN PASHA.

Respecting Emin's position and intentions, Mr. Stanley says:—The Pasha has two battalions of regulars under him—the first, consisting of about 750 rifles, occupies Duffle Honyu Laboré, Muggi, Kirri, Beddon, Rejaf; the second battalion, consisting of 640 men, guard the stations of Wadelai Fatiko Mahagi and Mswa, a line of communication along the Nyanza and the Nile about 180 geographical miles in length. In the interior west of the Nile he retains three or four small stations—fourteen in all. Besides these two battalions he has quite a respectable force of irregulars, sailors, artisans, clerks, and servants. "Altogether," he said, "if I consent to go away from here we shall have about 8,000 people with us." "Were I in your place I would not hesitate one moment or be a second in doubt what to do." "What you say is quite true; but we have such a large number of women and children, probably 10,000people altogether. How can they all be brought out here? We shall want a great number of carriers." "Carriers! carriers for what?" I asked. "For the women and children. You surely would not leave them, and they cannot travel." "The women must walk. It will do them more good than harm. As for the little children, load them on the donkeys. Our Zanzibar women crossed Africa on my second expedition. Why cannot your black women do the same? Have no fear of them; they will do better than the men." They would require a vast amount of provision for the road." "True, but you have some thousands of cattle, I believe. Those will furnish beef. The countries through which we pass must furnish grain and vegetable food." "Well, well, we will defer further talk till to-morrow." The subject was discussed on several occasions, and Emin repeated the difficulties he saw in leaving. Finally, the question appears to have been left in abeyance till Mr. Stanley's return.

MR. STANLEY'S SECOND LETTER.

Mr. Stanley's second letter, which is addressed to Mr. A. L. Bruce, of Edinburgh, is mainly a condensation of the longer letter, of which the above is an outline. Though dated the 4th of September (a week later than the letter to the chairman of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee), it contains no additional information of note respecting the writer's movements.

ARE STANLEY AND EMIN MARCHING TOWARDS ZANZIBAR?

The Exchange Telegraph Company says that Arab traders who have reached Stanley Falls state distinctly that Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha were seen by them at the end of February marching towards Zanzibar. They were followed by several thousand men, women, and children, and were carrying, besides other baggage, 6,000 tusks of ivory.

THE HURRICANE AT SAMOA.

A BERLIN CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard* says:—The Emperor addressed the following letter, dated the 2nd inst., to Vice Admiral Baron von der Goltz:—

A devastating hurricane has inflicted heavy losses on my ships at the Samoan Islands. The cruiser Adler and the gun-boat Eber have foundered with portions of their crews: the corvette Olga is stranded, and has suffered severe damage. Along with my Navy, I deeply lament the loss of many officers and men, inflicted on it by God's inscrutable decree. It affects me the more painfully as I know, from the events at Apia on the 18th of last December, that I have lost brave and fearless men, who devotedly risked their lives in fulfilment of their duty to the Emperor and the Empire. "Afflicting, however, as the consequences of the destroying hurricanes have been, I expect from my Navy that it will not be disturbed in its confidence, in its prosperous development, by such disasters. May the examples of those who died doing their duty to Emperor and Fatherland till the last moment inspire emulation in my Navy for all time to come, and enable it to go on fulfilling its multifarious tasks for the benefit and increased renown of the Fatherland, in the spirit of devotion and fidelity which so highly distinguishes it. You are to make this letter known to my Navy."

A telegram from Sydney (New South Wales) dated April 4, says:—

Her Majesty's ship Calliope arrived here this morning from Apia, Samoa, bringing full confirmation of the terrible and destructive hurricane last month, and particulars of her own wonderful escape from the fate which befel the American and German men of war. The captain of the Calliope states that the ship's barometers gave due warning of the approaching storm, but no one supposed it would be more serious than others which had been previously experienced. The usual precautions, however were taken. Even when the barometer had fallen unusually low, and the hurricane was almost at its height, some natives on board the Calliope declared that it was nothing more than an ordinary storm. The hurricane increased in fury every hour, and at length it became evident that the Calliope, in her then position would not be able much longer to stand against it. Already one after another the cables of four out of her five anchors had parted before the heavy strain, and the vessel had commenced to drift. One anchor alone was holding her, and that was perceptibly dragging. For a while the captain thought the best plan would be to beach the Calliope on a soft patch to which, he thought, he could guide her. But such tremendous seas were running that it seemed impossible that any ship could hold together for long after being run ashore. The captain, therefore, determined to risk everything in an attempt to reach the open sea beyond the dangerous reefs. The remaining anchor was cast loose, and the Calliope's head turned toward the most practicable opening in the line of reefs. The wind at the moment was blowing with tremendous force. The Calliope's engines, capable of steaming at a speed of 15 knots, seemed almost powerless, and, as a matter of fact, the highest speed attained in the teeth of the storm was half a knot per hour, at which rate the vessel gradually got out of the dangerous harbour. The Vandolia of the American squadron was still holding by her anchors, and the Calliope twice collided with her, but, fortunately, without serious damage to either vessel. The Calliope, however, sprung her foreyard, damaged her head and stern, and lost all her boats except one, partly by the collisions and partly by the storm. The Calliope did not lose a single man. One seaman was seriously hurt, but his injuries are not considered dangerous. Thousands of people have flocked to see the Calliope, and the knowledge of the splendid manner in which she was sailed out of Apia Harbour has aroused the greatest enthusiasm here. The officers have been overwhelmed with congratulations from all sides, and Lord Carrington, the Governor, has personally inspected the good ship, and expressed his admiration and congratulations to officers and crew.

THE return moved for by Lord Randolph Churchill of the number, tonnage, and cost of the effective ships of the Royal Navy afloat on Jan. 1, 1889, has been issued. It appears that there were 62 armoured vessels, with a tonnage of 431,880 tons, costing 22,829,256*l.*; there were 29 protected (including 22 partially protected) ships, tonnage 78,540, cost 4,106,551*l.*; unprotected ships 282, tonnage 168,724, cost 8,699,912*l.*, or a total of 373 ships with a tonnage of 679,144, and costing 35,635,719*l.* The proposed standard in 1894 will be 77 armoured vessels, 88 protected, and 336 unprotected—total 501. The additional vessels are to cost 21,127,040*l.* There are 128 ships required to complete this programme, costing 22,669,000*l.* The sum of 1,546,000*l.* is required to complete ships building, and 16,150,000*l.* for ships to be built. There are 30 vessels which, being obsolete in type or speed, are not included in the number of vessels afloat. As compared with our standard of 501 vessels for 1894, France is building 357, Russia 227, Germany 199, and Italy 222.

THE LOSS OF THE SULTAN.

THE court-martial for the trial of Captain Ernest Rice who was in command of the Sultan when she stranded in the Comino Channel, was opened on Friday, the 5th of April, on board the Victory in Portsmouth Harbour. The charge was as follows:—That he, Charles Ernest Rice, Captain Royal Navy, belonging to her Majesty's ship Sultan, being a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act, did, on the 6th day of March, 1889, negligently, or by default, strand and hazard her Majesty's ship Sultan in the Comino Channel, Malta. The Court was composed as follows:—Admiral Sir J. Edmund Commerell, V.C., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, (President); Captains Compton E. Domville, her Majesty's ship Excellent; Alfred T. Dale, A.-D.-C., her Majesty's ship Asia; Claude E. Buckle, her Majesty's ship Hercules; Frederick S. Vander Menlen, her Majesty's ship Devastation; Arthur T. Brooke, C.B., her Majesty's ship Invincible; Robert Woodward, C.B., her Majesty's ship Duke of Wellington; Arthur R. Wilson, V.C., C.B., her Majesty's ship Vernon; Frederick R. Bordman, C.B., her Majesty's ship Serapis; and G. P. Martin, Esq., Deputy Judge Advocate of the Fleet. There was no official prosecutor present, the Court simply investigating the matter by direction of the authorities. Rear Admiral Philip H. Colomb acted as the prisoner's "Friend."

REPORT OF THE LOSS OF H. M. S. SULTAN.

"H. M. S. Hibernia, at Malta, 15th of March, 1889.

"Sir,—It is with deep regret and sorrow that I have to report to your Royal Highness the loss of H. M. S. Sultan, under my command, in the Comino Channel, under the following circumstances:—I left Malta Harbour on the 6th inst. at 11-15 a.m., under sailing orders from your Royal Highness to complete our gunnery and torpedo exercises for the current quarter. I proceeded to the Comino Channel to run Whitehead torpedoes. After carefully considering the chart of the Staff Commander I decided on running the torpedoes on the deep water side of the Channel and I was further influenced to this course by the wind and sea, which, though slight, was sufficient to create a disagreeable lop for boat work on the south shore of Comino Channel. Having thus decided, I manned two cutters, and steamed slowly along the north shore, dropping the boats to sound, and laid down marked buoys outside the five fathom line in six fathoms of water. This service was performed by two warrant officers. I then steamed along the north side of the Channel, and commenced to run torpedoes from abreast Circheno Point. At 4-20 p. m., when making the run off the land at the east end of Comino Island, the ship took the ground just outside the ten fathom line on an unmarked rock, in the position shown on enclosed plan of the place of the accident. The helm was hard aport at the time, and the ship was turning from the land; the engines were going 38 revolutions, giving a speed of about seven knots. At the time of striking the ship's head was east-half-north, subsequently shifting to east-north-east by the action of the swell and wind on port side, which caused the ship to bump. The nature of the bottom, sand and stone, rock; wind at the time, north-west; force, two to four; weather overcast, with passing showers, with swell from northward; no tide draught of water; forward 26ft. 6in.; aft. 28ft.; least water under the stern, eight fathoms; under bows, four fathoms; amid ships, seven fathoms. On striking the engines were stopped, and all water-tight doors closed, the 'ships company being sent to collision stations. As the ship struck heavily and heeled over to 8 deg., which increased gradually later on, I did not consider it advisable to move the engines astern until I could form a conjecture of the extent of the injury and on the first report I found it would be useless. The ship having been on the rock for eight days before she sank, it is impossible for me to report fully in this letter on the means taken to get her off; but this I propose to do in a farther letter, as well as regards the injury, so far as could be ascertained by divers to the bottom of the ship."

Staff Commander Wonham produced the chart and log, and, in reply to the president, said that the chart produced was the only one he had had to work by. He had laid off the position before the ship stranded, by bearings and angles taken from the log, but he was unable to track her course on the chart, as the ship running torpedoes at the time, no course was being steered. The witness added that often there was no rise and fall in the tide in Comino Channel where the current followed the direction of the wind.

He was standing by the captain's side. He might have been there a minute or two. He considered himself responsible for any advice he gave or omitted to give the captain; but Captain Rice was commanding the ship.

Had you any difference of opinion with Captain Rice as to the course the ship was steering?—None whatever. I had not the smallest doubt in my mind. While the ship was running torpedoes two able seamen were in the chains, men fully competent to give correct soundings. As a matter of fact they got no soundings at all. The boats that went away from the ship only laid down mark buoys. There was no current at the time of the grounding, and subsequently he saw that the current depended on the wind. On the day of the grounding he carefully studied the rise and fall of the tide, and found it to be in. After the ship struck he sounded all round.

In answer to father questions, witness said the carpenter reported considerable damage two or three minutes after the ship struck. All the four compartments were full of water. He found the water rushing into the engine-room two or three minutes afterwards. On the night of the 6th the weather was squally, with a little sea on, and no anchors were laid out that night. The pumps had to be set to work, as throughout the night it was a question whether the ship would slip off the rock and go down. It was a matter of saving life. If an attempt had been made to get the ship off the rock that night she would have gone straight down. The engine-room was full of water, and the fires were put out. The flagship came to their assistance at 12-30 that night. It would be impossible for any surveyor to survey that place and miss those rocks.

Captain Wharton, hydrographer to the Navy, stated that he had never heard of any chart in which the rock on which the Sultan struck was marked, although he had caused search to be made among old charts.

A telegram sent to Malta three days ago conveyed the question whether there were any old charts showing the rock, and the answer was "No."

EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

A ZANZIBAR telegram of April 3 states that Colonel Euan Smith, the British Consul-General, left there on that day for England by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer.

A man named Peera Dewjee has been ordered to leave Zanzibar and to remain in Bombay for twelve months, for intriguing against the authorities. He will leave on April 9.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* states that Captain Wissmann and Dr. Peters arrived there on March 31, accompanied by a small portion of the former's staff. It is generally believed that the original grant of 2,000,000 marks has already been expended; but that other funds are in readiness.

A telegram has been received by the Universities to Mission Central Africa, dated Zanzibar, March 30, in, forming them that Bishop Symthies, Rev. J. Key- and Dr. Ley had arrived at Zanzibar, *via* Wanga. They reported all well at Magila, and that fresh stores had been safely landed at Pangani. The Church Missionary Society have received a telegram from their missionary, the Rev. W. Salter Price, dated Zanzibar, April 1, indicating the safety of their missionaries at the South and at the Usagara station. The telegram is as follows:—"Letters Usambiro, January 22nd; Mamboya, March 19; All well."

News received in Lisbon from London, stating that in consequence of the situation on the coast of Lake Nyassa pressure on the part of the British Government is urgently needed to induce the Portuguese authorities to permit the importation of war material across their territory in South-East Africa has given rise to unfavourable comments in the press in the Portuguese capital. It is feared that arms, if admitted into the interior of Africa, might fall into the hands of the natives, who might use them against the Portuguese. One journal says that the shortest way to the north-west coast of Lake Nyassa is through the German possessions on the Zanzibar coast, and the only explanation that can be found for not attempting to import arms by that route is that the German possessions are in a state of war, while the Portuguese colonies, contrary to recent assertions, live in peace.

'HE that will not when he may, when he will he shall have nay." The old saw was fulfilled in a county court case tried the other day before Judge Hughes at Nantwich. Edward Woolley sued his whilom sweetheart for the value of his presents to her during a five years' courtship. It turned out, however, that in the course of a quarrel whether the parties should go to church or chapel, the lady offered to return the gifts, but her lover would not have them; "and," said the judge, "he cannot have them now."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

COUNT BISMARCK IN LONDON.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes on April 2:—

No definite results from the journey of Count Herbert Bismarck to London can as yet be inferred. He did not need to go to England to establish the *entente cordiale* between England and Germany with regard to Samoa, as this had been already in existence for a considerable period. The attitude of Germany towards the United States, as well as that of England, is a perfectly open matter, and no agreement between any two parties could be proposed without the consent of the third, so that both Germany and England will enter the Congress with their hands untied. I have more reason for thinking that the blockade of the East African Coast formed the subject of informal conversations. There exists here a suspicion that England already feels that she has had about enough of the blockade, but of course she has other reasons than those connected with German interests or even than the suppression of slavery, for keeping her squadron on the Zanzibar coast. These reasons would have formed the subject for an ample and far-reaching discussion, which though of a most cordial character, cannot be expected, under present circumstances, to lead to very patent or very definite results.

KING MILAN.

King Milan left Belgrade by special train at eleven o'clock on the morning of March 29, travelling in that way as far as Nish, where he took the Oriental Express to Constantinople. He was accompanied by his son, the Regents, General Gruitch, and several other Ministers, all of whom returned the same night. Only the members of the Diplomatic Corps and some few of the general public were at the station, as it was not generally known that the ex-King was leaving. The departure, the *Standard's* correspondent says, was arranged expressly to avoid all demonstrations, and beyond a few wishes for a "pleasant journey," there were no signs of either regret or enthusiasm. The prevalent feeling is one of quiet satisfaction at the outcome of King Milan's abdication, and there appears every prospect of peaceful progress on the new lines—at least for a short time.

King Milan arrived at Constantinople on March 30, and was received at the station by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies on the part of the Sultan, with the Servian Minister and Mme. and Mlle. Novakovitch, the younger lady presenting his Majesty with a bouquet of beautiful flowers. From the Stamboul Railway Station King Milan and his suite drove in Court carriages to the Hotel d'Angleterre at Pera, where apartments had been prepared, and where he was welcomed on the part of the Sultan by Marshal Fuad Pasha.

On March 31 King Milan was received by the Sultan, who returned his visit at one of the handsome kiosks in the park, where the King had been invited to rest and take refreshment before sharing in the Court dinner.

QUEEN NATALIE AND THE YOUNG KING OF SERVIA.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Standard* writes on April 1:—M. Vassilievitch informs me that he has brought back from Yalta an assurance from Queen Natalie that during the five years of the King's minority she will not interfere in his education or meddle in political matters. All she wishes is to return to Servia, and she awaits the Regents' invitation to do so shortly. M. Vassilievitch has already sounded them on the subject, and they have promised to accede. He will write to Queen Natalie, and hopes to be able to fix a date for her return, which is likely to come about next month. She will live in a private house. Search is already being made for a suitable one, and the Villa Topshidereh is almost decided on as her residence.

M. ZANKOFF AND THE SERVIAN RADICAL PARTY.

A meeting of the Servian Liberal party was held on April 1, under the presidency of M. Vassilievitch, who was interrogated as to the probabilities of Queen Natalie's return. The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says he evaded the direct question rather cleverly by referring his querists to the Constitution, where he said they would find a full answer. Curiously enough M. Dragan Zankoff was present at this meeting, and was allowed to deliver a speech in which he complimented the Liberal party on its success. M. Zankoff intends to settle in Belgrade, and has told his friends that he will shortly launch a manifesto against Prince Ferdinand. In the circumstances his admission to a conference of the Liberal party, which is now in effect the official party of Servia, will cause astonishment in Bulgaria. M. Ristitch professes a desire to live in amity with the Bulgarians, but he has too often been unfortunate in failing to make his acts square with his words, and this is another instance of his bad luck. His suspicious patronage of M. Zankoff will not be regarded as meaningless by a man of M. Stambouloff's penetration.

M. Zankoff will, according to the information of the *Politische Correspondenz*, leave the Servian capital in a few days and settle in Bucharest. This resolution of the Bulgarian refugee, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, seems to be not wholly voluntary. While in Belgrade he set about publishing a manifesto to his countrymen, and even presumed to meddle in Servian party politics. Naturally he was given a hint to take up his quarters elsewhere. Bucharest is, indeed, the proper place for him to go to, for there he will be under the ægis of M. Hitrovo.

A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg says:—Importance is attached in Russian political circles to M. Zankoff's journey, owing to its coinciding with a new grouping of parties in Bulgaria, which is calculated to assist the end which M. Zankoff has in view. This is to put fresh life into the Russophile party in Bulgaria, by bringing together the members of that party now scattered over various points of the Balkan Peninsula. M. Zankoff proposes to give them an organisation that will enable them to act together more efficaciously than hitherto when the proper moment may arrive.

RESIGNATION OF THE ROUMANIAN MINISTRY.

The resignation of the Roumanian Ministry was announced on April 3 in the Chamber by M. Rosetti. The fall of the Cabinet, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says, has been brought about by the eccentricities—to use a mild term—of M. Vernesco, the Minister of Justice. Before being appointed Minister, he was an advocate in the Higher Courts, and, it is alleged, quarrelled continually with the Judges, and lost, in consequence, nearly all his cases. On receiving the Portfolio, he removed his old antagonists, and replaced them, according to his detractors, by personal friends of neither judicial nor political importance. He made these appointments without consulting his colleagues, who, seeing the storm raised by them in judicial circles, demanded the repeal of the Minister's decree, or his resignation. Indeed, the new nominations were so scandalous that the Court of Cassation suspended its sittings indefinitely, the older members refusing to sit alongside the men placed in office by M. Vernesco. The Supreme Court of Justice threatened to take the same course if the appointments were not cancelled. The crisis might have ended with M. Vernesco's resignation, but M. Rosetti, the Premier, and his Junimist colleague, M. Carp, preferred to rid themselves at the same time of two other doubtful members of the Cabinet—the old Conservative Ministers Lahovari and General Mano, who, together with M. Vernesco, had been forced upon them by the Lascar-Catargi group. The resignation of these three members was indeed demanded when M Catargi went into Opposition against the Coalition Cabinet on account of its agrarian policy, and ever since that time the crisis has been imminent.

Mr. Cartargi's followers in the Chamber are so few compared with the Ministerial majority that the formation of an Old Conservative Cabinet seems out of the question.

A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says:—Conflicting opinions prevail as to the probable reconstruction of the Cabinet, and three names are mentioned in connection with the premiership—namely, M. Rosetti, the present President of the Council, Prince George Cantacuzene, former Minister of Finance, and M. Cartargi. Nothing, however, has yet been definitively decided.

A Bucharest telegram of April 4, from the correspondent of the *Times*, says:—The end of the Cabinet crisis cannot yet be foreseen. The President of the Lower House has strenuously advised the King not to accept a Junimist Cabinet, and, above all, not to agree to a dissolution. The King hesitates. The best way of settling the crisis would be, it is thought, to dissolve the Chamber, which has become unmanageable. It is possible that the foreign policy of Roumania may have to be changed in consequence of this crisis.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

The *Novoe Vremya* and *Svet* make indignant comment upon the proclamation of Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern as successor to the Roumanian throne. They declare this to be an arbitrary act, and point out that a special constituent Assembly should be consulted on the matter. The same journals, adverting to recent expulsions of Russian subjects from Roumania, warn the Roumanian Government to be careful.

Everybody here, says a Bucharest telegram from the correspondent of the *Times*, is indignant at the recent article of the *Novoe Vremya* referring to Roumania, and all, except a small Russophile circle, unite in protesting against such language.

According to a Reuter despatch from the Russian capital, M. Hitrovo, the Russian Minister at Bucharest, has been instructed to demand explanations from the Roumanian Government on various questions, especially the expulsion of Russian subjects from Roumania and the general procedure of the Cabinet, which has lately caused considerable tension in the relations between the two countries.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

The Austrian Emperor gave audience on April 3 to M. Petronievitch, the Servian Minister, who notified King Milan's abdication and the institution of a Regency. According to the *Fremdenblatt*, his Majesty said that he greatly regretted the resolution of King Milan to renounce the Throne.

SERVIA AND GERMANY.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Standard* writes on April 2:—The feeling of the Servians against Germany seems to be growing stronger, and the Government shows a culpable weakness in dealing with it. Instead of imprisoning the rioters, it has issued orders forbidding the singing of German songs in the *cafes*, where singers may now perform in Russian, French, Italian, or any other language but German. Last night some German gentlemen were grossly and gratuitously insulted in a boulevard *café* by several Servians, and forced to leave the establishment. They have lodged a complaint with Count Bray, who is likely to take the whole question seriously. Vi

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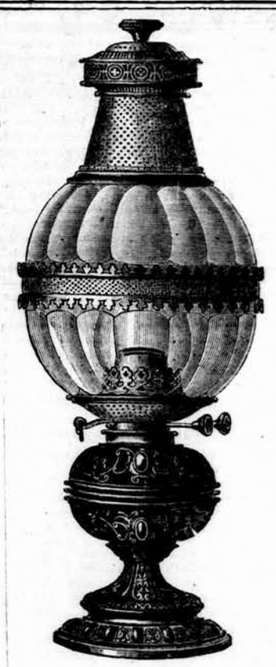

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